

Leaving Winter Quarters

The flies are leaving their winter quarters. A few are in evidence and are found trying to get through the window pane, seeking the light and warmth of the outdoors as well as the filth, their medium of propagation. When they will have multiplied into the millions they will be battling at the doors to get in.

Think of it; one fly killed now, as it tries to make its exit, means a thousand and possibly ten thousand killed a little later. Now is the time to swat them. One swat now may mean a doctor bill saved, an epidemic avoided, the postponement of a funeral.

Flies do not feed their young. The eggs must be deposited in filth of which the young subsist till they are able to fly, when they come to the kitchen and dining-room for their desserts. In exchange for these delicacies they will leave from their legs disease germs on the butter, on the bread, on the jelly, or they may plant germs of tuberculosis in the pin scratch on the baby's dimpled arm or foot.

It is a religious service, a patriotic service on the part of everyone to wage war against the fly. It is a problem of back yards and stable yards, of kitchens, of out houses and dark alleys. The solution is the application of one delightful word cleanliness.

Wonders have been worked in Berea; but there is plenty to do yet. The new ordinance recently passed by our City Council should be lived up to the letter.

SIX HUNDRED WOMEN PROTEST LEADERS' ACTION

Pennsylvania Women Lead Opposition to Mothers' Congress Representatives

"Six hundred women, members of both state and national congress of mothers, representing all the cities in and around Philadelphia, protest against two women saying that they voice the belief of 100,000," is the statement sent by 600 Pennsylvania women to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce before whom Miss Mary S. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. A. Birney, of Washington, recently appeared in opposition to the Keating child labor bill which the committee has been considering. These two women said that they represented the views of the members of the National Congress of Mothers in opposing the child labor bill, but as soon as their statements were made public a storm of protest arose from women all over the country who as members of the Mother's Congress are also supporters of the Keating Bill. The 600 Philadelphia women have registered a special protest because Mrs. Frederic Schoff, President of the National Congress of Mothers, and known to be back of Miss Garrett and Mrs. A. A. Birney in opposing the child labor bill, is a Philadelphia woman and claims to

represent Philadelphia club women in general. Mrs. H. H. Birney, of Philadelphia, has just written a letter to Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, signifying the desire of the 600 Philadelphia women to cooperate with the National Child Labor Committee in the campaign for the Keating Bill and to do everything possible to offset the wrong impression given by Miss Garrett and Mrs. A. A. Birney in Washington. Besides this the Oregon and New Jersey congresses of Mothers have issued formal protests against the action of the two women. The Illinois Congress of Mothers has endorsed a local bill providing even higher age limits than the Keating Bill, and the Rhode Island Congress has recently gone on record for the Keating Bill. The National Child Labor Committee states that long before Miss Garrett and Mrs. A. A. Birney appeared in Washington, fifteen state congresses of Mothers had signified their willingness to cooperate in the campaign for the bill. There is evidently a decided difference of opinion between Mrs. Schoff, President of the National Congress of Mothers and the state congresses, and it is believed that undoubtedly the rank and file of the 110,000 members of the Mother's Congress want the Keating Bill passed.

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DO YOU KNOW THAT

Walking is the best exercise—and the cheapest?
The United States Public Health Service administers typhoid vaccine gratis to Federal employees?
A little cough is frequently the warning signal of tuberculosis?
Bad teeth and bad tonsils may be the cause of rheumatism?
Unpasteurized milk frequently spreads disease?
The air-tight dwelling leads but to the grave?
Moderation in all things prolongs life?
The careless spitter is a public danger?

Rock Salt and Gypsum

Beds of rock salt and gypsum occur in large areas in the United States. They are found in the salt rocks of New York and Pennsylvania and in other formations of about the same age laid down in Michigan and Ohio during periods of great aridity. In southeastern Michigan a bed of rock salt 100 feet thick is said to have been found by drill holes. Dense brines or salt deposits are found in carboniferous strata in West Virginia and other eastern states. In the "red beds" of the southwest and the Rocky mountains, in the cretaceous deposits of several of the western states and in the tertiary strata of the far southwest—Argentina.

A Call on the Waiter

Hotel Clerk—Is this \$1,000 bill the smallest thing you have about you? Departing Guest—I am afraid it is Clerk (to bellboy)—Here, take this bill to one of the waiters and ask him to change it.—Judge.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Telegrams from all sections of the country, including Louisville, protesting against war with Germany were received Tuesday in Washington by many United States Senators.

Suit to collect taxes, interest and penalty for the past five years was filed at Lexington Monday by Walton Myers of Louisville, State Revenue Agent, against the estate of L. V. Harkness. Personal property valued at \$111,100.00 was listed.

After an all-day session of the Joint Senate Committee Tuesday Western Kentucky coal miners had declined to accept the offer of the operators to accept a 10 per cent. cut in wages or arbitrate the 1916 wage scale in its entirety. Abandoning their demands for an increase, they demanded a re-enactment of last year's wage agreement.

An advance of from 1 to 7 cents on the petroleum freight rates in Kentucky was suspended Friday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After spending a year in prison for a crime to which another man has confessed, Jesse Miller, of Breathitt county, was pardoned on the 20th by Governor Stanley.

Edward Berry was indicted Friday afternoon on the charge of first degree murder by the Clark county grand jury in connection with the death of Mrs. Mary T. Brookhank. Another indictment charges larceny. The prisoner pleaded not guilty in both cases.

Breathitt Man is Given Prison Term
Robert Forbes of Breathitt county was tried before a Fayette county jury on the 13th and found guilty of manslaughter in shooting and killing Hannah Hurst of Jackson last winter while at a dance. Forbes was taken to Lexington for trial on charge of venue. He was given a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary.

Water Works for Jackson
Under the auspices of the Business Men's Club of Jackson, several of the leading men of that city are organizing a Waterworks Company to supply the business and residence portions of the city with water. The project is to be pushed to completion as soon as possible. The preliminary steps were taken for the organization of the company last week.

Home Demonstration Agents Hold Session at Lexington
At the opening session of the home demonstration agents, department of home economics, at the Education Building at the University of Kentucky, Monday, Miss Aubyn Chinn, of the department of home economics of the university, was elected district agent for the Eastern division of the State.

Mrs. E. A. Jonas, of Louisville, who has been district agent of the entire State will have charge of the Western division of Kentucky.

All of the twenty-five agents of the State were in attendance. At this meeting the work of the poultry clubs over Kentucky was the main topic of discussion. Four talks on various phases of the work were given by Mrs. Helen B. Wolfert of Shelbyville, Miss Eloise Graves, agent for Christian County, Miss Edna Strader, head of the economics department of the Eastern State Normal School, and Miss Ruby Buckman, assistant professor of textiles and clothing at the university.

The girls' and boys' poultry club work in Kentucky was discussed by Arthur S. Chapin, State agent of poultry club work.

Big Deal Made in Estill Oil Lands
One of the largest oil deals that has been negotiated in Estill county since the extensive oil operations began, was that last week when the Root-Hupp & Duff Oil Co., sold to New York capitalists a lease on 250 acres which is known as the Bayless-McIntosh lease. The tract contains 250 acres and has four producing wells. The amount involved in the transaction is \$200,000.

The New York capitalists are behind a syndicate that is planning extensive operations in the Estill County fields and additional wells will be opened on the lease. Operations will soon begin on a very large scale.—Irvine Sun.

Big Power Plant for Hazard
General Manager R. L. Cornell, of the Kentucky River Power Company of Hazard, has announced that

U. S. NEWS

At Princeton, N. J., Tuesday, President Wilson voted in the preferential primary, planted a tree in honor of Abraham Lincoln in connection with Lincoln highway ceremonies, and delivered an address enjoining the martyred President.

Evidence presented in the Welland Canal plot case established, according to Federal officials, that von Papen's former office in New York was not part of the German Embassy; that von Papen must stand trial, according to his own sworn statement, and that the papers seized would not be returned to Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

OBREGON AND SCOTT TO MEET

Will Discuss Problems of Villa Chase.

TROOPS REMAIN IN MEXICO

Carranza's Secretary of War Will Urge Americans to Withdraw Soldiers, Asserting Expedition Has Accomplished Its Purpose.

El Paso, Tex., April 25.—With the American troops in Mexico concentrating on their bases pending the outcome of negotiations between the United States and Carranza's government, the border is waiting for the coming here of General Hugh L. Scott, and General Alvaro Obregon, the respective army chiefs of the United States and Mexico for a conference.

Mexico contends that the mission of the American army has been accomplished in Mexico, inasmuch as the bandit bands have been scattered and there is no proof that Villa is not dead. As a result First Chief Carranza has asked for their withdrawal, and pending decision of the United States, the American forces are being concentrated at their various bases.

The meeting here of General Scott and Obregon is to discuss the details for future action, and on their meeting will depend whether the American forces will be withdrawn or held in Mexico for a longer time. It is said in army circles that the disposition of the United States is to concentrate its forces and hold them where they are until such time as the Carranzistas satisfy the United States that the Carranza government can handle the situation. Just what favor such a proposal will receive from the Carranza government remains to be seen.

Mexican army officers assert that if the American troops are not withdrawn, Carranza will face a serious international situation. It is asserted that in southern Mexico, the presence of the American forces in Mexico has created an unfavorable impression upon many of the natives who believe Carranza is permitting invasion of their soil.

That there is no intention of withdrawing the American forces out immediately was indicated when eight carloads of supplies were shipped to General Pershing at Casas Grandes. It is said that all his forces are to be gathered at Casas Grandes and Namiquipa, with possibly a few at Satevo, which will be the southernmost base of the American army, pending the present negotiations. All along the line of communication additional troops are being stationed to strengthen the position of the American expedition.

News of the conference between General Obregon and General Scott was received with manifestations of pleasure by Carranza officials, civil and military, in El Paso and Juarez. The general tenor of their remarks was that they felt that General Obregon could convince General Scott that his forces could handle the situation, and that the need of American forces had ended. It is said to be the plan, if the American army is withdrawn to keep a large portion of it near the border fully equipped with everything necessary for a quick movement so if another border raid should take place the raiders could be pursued without such delay as followed the raid at Chihuahua.

News from the American front told of the wrecking of an airplane west of Chihuahua City and the injury of Lieutenant Willis. He and Lieutenant Dargue were in the plane when it fell and Willis sustained cuts about the head and a sprained ankle. They burned the wreckage of the machine and made their way aloft into the American base at San Antonio.

We make our fortunes; and we call them fate.—Disraeli.

J. S. DENIED USE OF THE RAILROAD

GEN. OBREGON HAS REFUSED TO PERMIT FREIGHT SHIPMENTS TO AMERICAN TROOPS.

Cars of Oats and Hay Are Detained at Chihuahua—Not Permitted to Be Transported.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. El Paso.—Gen. Obregon has refused to permit freight shipments to the American troops over the National lines of Mexico. A copy of his telegram has just been received by Gen. Scott. It reads:

"The cars of oats and hay are detained at Chihuahua and will not be permitted to be transported to the American troops because no permission has been granted to send them over the Constitutional railways."

Notwithstanding the attitude of Gen. Obregon, 15 carloads of supplies consigned to private individuals will be sent out over the Northwestern railroad. This road is not a part of the system of Mexican National railways.

THOUSAND SOLDIERS GO DOWN

Shanghai.—More than 1,000 soldiers and men of the crew of the steamer Hsin-Yu were lost when the steamer sank after a collision with the cruiser Hai-Yung, south of the Chusan Islands. The steamer, acting as a transport, was taking troops to Foo Chow. The collision occurred during a thick fog, and only one foreign engineer, 20 soldiers and 9 sailors out of 6 foreigners and more than 1,000 soldiers and members of the crew, were saved. The Hsin-Yu was a vessel of 1,629 tons. She was built in 1889 and was owned by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. of Shanghai.

MILL COLLAPSES—RIVER RISES

Marquette, Wis.—Water in the Menominee river rose 42 inches. Part of the No. 2 mill of the Marquette and Menominee Paper Co. collapsed and 500 men were put to work to save the main part of the plant, valued at \$200,000. Parts of North Menominee are under water and many persons were driven from their homes. Reports from up-river indicate a further rise. Should any of the dams give way heavy damage would result. The river is filled with logs, adding to the danger.

BELIEVED MISSING ARE IN RUINS

Granite City, Ill.—Although 11 men and one woman are said to be missing no effort was made to search the ruins of the four-story lodging house destroyed by fire for fear the brick walls now standing would fall. Three men were hurt seriously, and two women, three men and three children were slightly injured. The proprietor of the lodging house estimated that at least 150 persons were in the building when the fire started.

3 SHIPS SUNK; 1 TOTAL LOSS

London.—The Italian steamer Joseph Agost Tcherzee has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed. Lloyds announces that the French bark Chanaral, of 2,476 tons gross, was torpedoed. The crew is believed to have been saved. The captain and 16 hands of the British steamer Felliciana, 4,277 tons gross, have been picked up by a steamer, according to a Lloyds report. Search is being made for the remainder of the crew. The Felliciana is a total loss.

OHIO PAWN BROKERS ACCUSED

Warrants Against Cleveland Men Follow State Investigation.

Cleveland, O., April 25.—Warrants against seventeen Cleveland pawnbrokers were issued by a justice of the peace here at the request of Walter C. Jacobs, inspector-examiner for the state banking department, charging injury and violation of the so-called "loan shark" bill.

The warrants mark the end of a five months' investigation of Cleveland loan shops by Jacobs and other state inspectors.

According to Jacobs, interest charges scale up to 240 per cent and beyond, while by law brokers are entitled to charge only 36 per cent. The minimum charged here, he says, is 10 per cent a month, or 120 per cent a year.

For Editor's Outing

Indianapolis, April 25.—The officers and executive committee of the Indiana Democratic Editorial association will hold a meeting at the Denison hotel at the time of the Democratic state convention for the purpose of determining where the editors will hold their annual midsummer outing this year.

Studies Prison Conditions

Waupun, Wis., April 25.—Governor Philip has completed a two-day investigation of the state prison here.

WORLD NEWS

Heavy fighting has been going on around Verdun during the week, but without any important gain on either side. The famous Dead Man's Hill has been the pivot of attack. Russian troops have been landed in France to strengthen the Allies position there, and they are probably now on the war frontier.

The American note to Germany is now in the Emperor's hands. It makes the demand that submarine warfare be given up, since it has been impossible to use it without violations of the rights of neutral nations, such as we have suffered. The break of diplomatic relations is threatened in case the demand is not granted. It does not seem possible that Germany will yield fully to the demand but she may be able to make changes that will satisfy our country.

The inhabitants of the Russian provinces which Germany has conquered have been migrating in large numbers to the eastern provinces of Russia. These domains of the Czar are but thinly populated and there is abundance of land and resources. The coming of this more advanced population may prove a blessing in disguise.

Reports of the week claim that the Russians have succeeded in getting possession of Trebizond from the Turks. This is an important place along the line of the Russian advance toward Constantinople on the southern shore of the Black Sea. There is, however, a great distance to cover before the goal is reached.

Von Igel, a German spy, connected with the attempt to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada, from the United States as base of operations, has been arrested. A dilemma confronts the German Embassy in the United States. If they claim the spy as one of their number they are put in an unfavorable position and if they refuse to cover him with their protection they make it possible to unravel the details of the plot.

England has escaped the break in the Cabinet which threatened. A compromise was reached which holds Lloyd George and other valuable members to their office. In the meantime English advances are being made in German East Africa, and in the Valley of the Tigris, and England rejoices in the loyalty of India.

The situation in Mexico has grown more complex. The intention of the Government and the army to prevent a further advance southward by the American troops seems probable. The use of railroads is not allowed except to a limited extent. The troops themselves cannot accomplish anything without a change of plan and re-enforcements. A withdrawal of the troops is being considered.

The President of Kyoto University, one of the greatest institutions of Japan, says the time has come for Japan to assert herself as the leader of the Orient. He advocates an independence of the western nations in science, commerce and political influence. A great fleet and a larger army is part of his plan. Japan has already declared her intention of retaining hold of islands which she has occupied thus far as the ally of England, France, and Russia.

ZEPPELINS RAID BRITISH COAST

Drop Incendiary Bombs in Norfolk.

FRENCH AIRMEN RAID ENEMY

Squadron of Airliners Raid German Lines Behind Verdun Front, Doing Extensive Damage—Launch Successful Attack Against Teutons.

London, April 25.—Attacks on the British coast by German air craft were resumed on the British coast. The war office stated that three Zeppelins had appeared over Norfolk (Continued on Page Five)

University Column

CABLE ENTERTAINS

A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered in Main Chapel Monday night to see and hear that greatest of living American writers, George W. Cable. Many have had the rare pleasure of having heard him before and they especially appreciated the opportunity to hear him again. By his writings he has made the Creole Country of Louisiana famous to the world over. He has done for this people what Tagore did for those of the Orient.

In the entertainment Monday night, Mr. Cable read and interpreted selections from his own work. The principle number entitled, "Parson Jones," was especially good, representing as it does the ways and modes of life and that of the Creole.

Mr. Cable is not only a prose writer but also a poet. His rendition of the famous, "Ladies' Man" brought the house down as it never fails to. He also gave a new song, "Lindy Lou," which was greatly appreciated as was evidenced by the hearty applause which it brought forth.

XENIA OUTING

Taking advantage of the beautiful day Monday, Professor Edwards conducted a party, consisting of our students from Xenia, O., to the mountains. Miss Brown and Mrs. Elton of Xenia were the guests of the occasion.

The affair forcibly reminded every one of the days when he was in school at Xenia. The entire day was spent in exploration and picnicking. Dinner was served in the true camp fashion which was enjoyed by all. There were about twenty on the party. They returned in the late afternoon with past but pleasant memories renewed and friendships made stronger.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL GROWING

The Summer School Bulletin is about ready for the press and will soon be published. The range of subjects which may be taken have been considerably augmented and the faculty enlarged. The Summer School is becoming a real feature of Berea's work. It promises to be better and stronger this year than ever before.

DICTAPHONE PHONE

An electric dictaphone, the most modern piece of office equipment, has been installed in the office of Business Manager Taylor. This machine is of the latest and most up-to-date sort on the market. Its office is well equipped and furnished for doing the large work of the College as is evidenced by the prompt and courteous manner in which all matters are handled.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Sunday night was led by the Rev. C. S. Knight. He spoke on "What Will You do this Summer?" not treating the sort of work but considering how we can meet the temptations of the summer when we are away from the spiritual environment of Berea. He drew many lessons from the life of the Apostle Peter, tracing the constant development of his character.

The meeting being held an hour later than the regular time greatly decreased the attendance.

The presence of Waldo B. Davison, one of our former secretaries, greatly added to the meeting. He told of his work in Boston and Detroit during the past two years and of the work which he is soon to take charge of in Brazil.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Last week Misses Welsh and Bowersox and Dean McAllister attended the annual Southern Educational Conference in New Orleans from Wednesday until Saturday. They reached New Orleans in time to attend some of the meetings of the great Sociological Conference which was being held, which were especially helpful.

The general topic of the great Southern Educational Conference was, "Organized Community Work." Organization and Cooperation are becoming the chief ends in educational and sociological work. Many helpful suggestions and ideas in regard to community work were received.

Misses Welsh and Bowersox visited the Sophie Newcomb Memorial College which is connected with the Tulane University. They were well pleased with the work this school is doing. During their return trip they stopped one day in Tuskegee to visit the wonder-school there.

They report a very pleasant and profitable time.

If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done.—Sir John Lubbock.

College Column

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Last Wednesday night a number of friends were entertained at a joint birthday party by Misses Maude Bowman and Edith Frost at the home of the latter. There were twenty-four present. Games were played and a general social time enjoyed. Blowing the candles on the large cake afforded much pleasure. Refreshments of cake and cream added to the enjoyment of the occasion. Every one departed at a late hour regretting that hitherto come so seldom.

\$.89 Per Hour

was the average commission made by the 3792 men who exhibited "Wear-Ever" aluminum cooking utensils last year. Clyde Jones, an Academy student, made sales of \$51.00 in Berea in 6 hours. Two faculty members have sold "Wear-Ever."

SELL A NECESSITY

Our demonstration method makes the work pleasant. For further information see W. H. Phillips, C. C. McGuire or L. Gugel, ad-46

YOUR GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE VACATION WORK

FARM ECONOMY

A SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE is a cyclopedia, a set of 11 books combined, which give in a plain simple way complete information on thousands of problems every practical farmer wants solved, (such as soils, fertilizers, testing of seeds, rotation of crops, special pointers on growing of alfalfa, corn and other crops, concrete work, drainage, farm building plans, insect pests, plant and tree diseases, eradication of weeds, gasoline engines, dairying, marketing, farmers' clubs, keeping of farm accounts, etc., etc. It is packed full from cover to cover with instructive illustrations, colored charts, blue print plans and practical information which interests every farmer and helps him to save and to make money. It is recognized by the leading agricultural experts as well as by the most conservative farmers as the best and most practical work on agriculture ever published.

This is why Farm Economy is the best, easiest and most profitable seller on the market.

Read the endorsements of members of Berea College Faculty. Read what leading educators and agricultural authorities say.

Remember: No competition in selling Farm Economy, choicest territory, cooperation of merchants, and dealing with men on a subject in which they all are intensely interested. That is why our inexperienced student salesman averaged from \$7 to \$8 per day, exclusive of prizes, last season.

Sell Us Your Spare Time

Many students will give their full time to this profitable work this summer.

Others, who must go home to help on the farm, or who have made arrangements to teach, are arranging for the agency in their home community and will earn a big income during their spare time.

For particulars see C. N. Lindberg at once or write H. L. Baldwin Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, before your community is assigned to some one else. Ad. 44.

WANTED

A good man to travel in Estill, Jackson, Rockcastle Counties and North end of Madison County. Must furnish his own rig and have two responsible men to go on his bond. A good job for the right man. For further particulars address, J. R. Cornelison, Waco, Ky. (Ad-46)

Well Supplied.

An inveterate wit and punster asked the captain of a craft loaded with boards how he managed to get dinner on the passage. "Why," replied the skipper, "we always cook aboard."

"Cook a board, do you?" rejoined the wag. "Then I see you have been well provided with provisions this trip, at all events."—London Tit-Bits.

Academy Column

MARYVILLE—ACADEMY

Last Friday night, the first annual debate between the Academy of Maryville, Tenn., and the Academy of Berea was held in the College Chapel. The question discussed was, resolved: that the United States should permanently retain the Philippines. The visiting team, defending the negative, was Homer Weishecker, Ralph Young, and J. Z. Howard. The home team was, Robt. Wilson, Earl Stephens, and Clyde Evans. Prof. F. E. Matheny acted as chairman. The judges were Professor Weaver and Judge Chokley of Lexington, and Doctor Ross of New York. The decision of the judges was two to one in favor of the negative. Both teams knew the subject well and fought a hard battle. This is just the beginning of what we hope to be a continued success, for, although our team lost the decision of the judges, they have set a precedent that will encourage others in the future.

The debate with Maryville being a dual affair our negative team met their affirmative at Maryville on the same night we clashed arms with them on the home floor.

Closely and hotly contested throughout, it was difficult to decide who would be victor. But when the guns had ceased and the smoke had cleared away we found our worthy opponents had won the day by a decision of two to one.

The Maryville team was composed of James M. Cook, James Martin, Joel S. Georges, and Herbert Klinger, alternate. The Berea team, Jeter R. Riddle, Rufus Morzan, Leonard Fielder, and Howard W. Whitaker, alternate.

INGENIOUS PAT

An Irish "cop"—the sorry goes, While on his usual beat, Perchance to find a lifeless "hoss" On Koslosko Street. He didn't stand and scratch his head And wonder what to do, But hastened to the City Hall As 'twas his duty to.

He found the Chief,—the sad news told

And turned to leave the Court, But was restrained with orders to Write out a brief report.

Accordingly, he wrote it out,— Alas! 'Twas incomplete. He tried with all his might and main But couldn't spell that Street.

The Corporal was sorely vexed, And thus accosted Pat:

"You passed the Civil Service, yet, You say you can't spell that?" But Pat was not to be outdone— A smile spread o'er his face,— Then to his irate chief he bowed With dignity and grace:

He buttoned up his coat of blue And stood erect with pride,—

Then to his chieftain's sharp reproof, Our hero thus replied:—"Begorra, Sir, you can't hate me,— Oi know what Oi'll do, Oi'll go and drag that pesky hoss To Myrtle Avenue!"

Ingenious Pat! So thou hast shown A duty to be done,—

Though thwarted once, there are more ways

To do the thing than one; Thine Irish wit and common sense Have shown that mortal can

More often govern circumstance Than circumstance, the man.

By Howard H. Whittaker.

A good "bunch" of our fellows turned out to compete in the handicap track meet last Wednesday. Sharp captured the two mile race, Crouch the quarter, Galbraith the 220 yard and Spink the pole vault, and others showed well in the various events.

Remember, next Monday is Academy Field Day and every minute's practice between now and Monday will mean a better showing in the contests that day.

If you are a stone, be a magnet; If you are a plant, be sensitive; If you are a man, be love.—Victor Hugo.

Normal Column

WHY SONG BIRDS SHOULD BE PROTECTED

By Albert Lockhart

Birds should be protected for the good they do the community in which they live, most especially so to the farmers and gardeners. Their songs give inspiration and create joy among mankind. Their services to the farmers and gardeners are most valuable because they gather and eat millions upon millions of weed seeds that would otherwise produce weeds the following year, and they destroy and eat many kinds of insects and worms that would destroy our garden and farm crops, trees, grass, etc.

It has been estimated that the Cuckoo will eat from fifty to four hundred caterpillars daily or other bugs and worms enough to make an equivalent; while the Chickadee will eat and destroy from two hundred to five hundred insects or up to four thousand insect or worm eggs. A very conservative estimation is one hundred insects per insectivorous bird per day.

In Massachusetts it has been estimated that there are at least five insect-eating birds per acre. This state has eight thousand square miles which means a useful bird population of about 25,000,000 and they require daily the enormous amount of 2,500,000,000 insects or something like twenty-one thousand bushels, since about 120,000 average size insects make a bushel. In Massachusetts the migratory birds stay from May to September. About half this number of insects are destroyed daily during the remaining seven months by the birds which winter and migrate through the state.

Just imagine having twenty-one thousand bushels of insects of all kinds turned loose on Berea! It would be worse than the plagues of Egypt. But that is only a day's catch in Massachusetts. During the five months from May to September there are 153 days which if multiplied by 21,000 would give 3,213,000 bushels. If we add ten thousand bushels per day for the next seven months, which is a very conservative estimation, we will have 2,120,000 bushels; making the grand total for the year of 5,333,000 bushels of insects of all kinds. This estimation is for Massachusetts. Kentucky has a much warmer climate and affords a home for more different kinds of birds for a longer period of the year and therefore they will destroy more insects per square mile than in Massachusetts during the year.

You were horrified at 21,000 bushels of insects being turned loose on Berea, but think of 5,333,000 bushels of every description. Every living thing would be destroyed by them. Madison County would become ruins in their wake.

ADDRESS BY DR. MCBRIEN

(Continued from last week)

You expect the preacher to preach salvation. I want to bring you the testimony of a statement of a business man who believed in professionally trained teachers. He said, "We demand educated educators, we demand laws from the city in raising the standard of teaching and exalting the office of the teacher." The time has come when we should demand that every one who instructs the youth of the State should not only have Scholarship but Professional Training in a school that can give them the right kind of instruction. Some of you people start out with only one year of training, some with three to five months, to do your best. I remember when I first taught school. I was not the professionally trained teacher I should have been. I had studied the best I knew how under the instruction of a professionally trained teacher. However, I kept teaching and going to school, and then going to school and teaching. Let me ask that you get some of this work in methods of teaching, that you observe some of the professional teaching in the Training School, and then make those thoughts your own. Don't be too hookish. No two persons will teach exactly alike, you will hear your Dean and the Professors here in their work how they teach, but you cannot always teach the way they do, you can only take some of their suggestions and make them your own, and then you can use them well.

I regret to learn that the state legislature did not see its way clear at this last session to recognize Berea College on the same equality for equal work, at least in the training of teachers, on the basis of your State Normal Schools. You here are some of the people of Kentucky, and you can, at the right time and in the right way use your influence with your legislators who go out to make the laws.

Vocational Column

ARBOR DAY

Wednesday afternoon, April 19, the Seniors of Vocational Department rendered a fine program to help spur Arbor Day on to its final goal.

The entire Department assembled in front of Industrial Building, and marched from there to chapel and back to Vocational Campus on Richmond Pike. There they planted a maple tree in which every senior took part.

The program was as follows: Invocation, President Copeland. Quartette, Misses Davis and Davis, and Messrs. McGuire and Smith; Arbor Day Oration, R. O. Fabenstock; String Music, Skinner, Bowles and Smith; Class Prophecy, Maude Bowman; Presentation of new spade by President Copeland of the Senior Class; and President Stont of Junior Class.

We truly hope each year the Senior Class will become stronger and stronger, and that in years to come we can gaze upon these trees with pride and joy, and say at this planting, we, as Seniors were laying the Corner Stones of our lives for future success.

STOCK JUDGING

Last Saturday Prof. J. W. Whitehouse and his class in stock judging motored to Lexington to visit some of the large farms near that city. There were twenty-five in the party.

They visited the State Experiment Station and the Lexington Trotting track. The world's record for pacing and trotting have been made on this famous track. It was here that Dan Patch set his famous record.

They visited Elmendorf and Patche Wilkes farms. Peter, the Great, the most valuable living trotting horse is kept here. They were also at the Hamburg Place, made famous by Nancy Hanks. This was a very instructive and profitable trip.

"THE SOCIAL CENTER IDEA"

There are fewer opportunities for the people in the country to get together and have a general good time than there used to be. There used to be the husking bees, barn raisings, threshing days, and even the hog rollings. There used to be the apple cuttings, the bean stringings, the molasses "Stir Off," the spelling bees, and the old time "literaries" with their heated debates. In nearly all communities these have been entirely abandoned. Nothing has taken their places. Many of the rural churches have been abandoned, the ministers having either starved out or left the country.

What are the results of all this change? The people in the country are without amusement, recreation, or social enjoyment. They do not even visit one another as they did formerly. This situation makes living in the country dull, uneventful, and uninteresting. As a final result many of our most energetic boys and girls, before they have scarcely arrived at their teens, leave the country and go to the cities where they congregate on the streets, at the "movies," at the dance hall, at the pool rooms, gambling dens, and evil resorts. And we are not to censure too severely these young people for leaving the country. Man is a social animal. Isolation from his fellows is unendurable to youth. If he cannot find congenial associates in the country he will go to the city. He must have companions and social life. Therefore, just as long as the country fails to provide some means of social enjoyment the boys and girls will continue to go to the cities in large numbers.

This migration to the city would not be so bad if the cities were the best place in the world for these young people to live. As a matter of fact no city is either all good or all bad. But in every city there is ample opportunity for young people to be bad. Many of our country lads and lasses go to the city and make good. But the larger number have utterly failed. They have become saturated and infused by the pursuit of sensuality, vanity or false ambition, thus becoming crooks, criminals, or loafers. But you say, "Does not the country youth stand on equal footing with the city youth?" No. The country boy has greater evil temptations in the city than the city boy has, for the reason that the latter grows up amidst the city environment, becomes accustomed to it as he grows, while the country boy plunges immediately into an entirely new environment, to which he is wholly unprepared to adjust himself. So when a country boy or girl leaves the farm for the city we cannot be sure that he or she will not fall by the wayside.

What, therefore, shall be done to make living in the country tolerable to its youth, prevent an inevitable deterioration not only for the

Foundation Column

Foundation played another game of base ball Thursday. This time were defeated by the College, 21-1. Our boys were defeated mostly by their own nervousness. There was no sensational playing unless you call the playing of Heckman and Hoffman sensational. Their runs were not earned and their hits were made simply because our boys were rattled at being up against the College team. More work on the field will take the freshness out of our boys and they will play a better game for it. Likewise a bad defeat will lessen the size of their hats somewhat and we will all be better for it all.

Miss Smith, 7th Grade teacher, is confined to the hospital for a few days with a slight attack of heart trouble. We miss her and will be glad when she can meet her appointments once more.

Several of our students are sick with colds, "lagrippe," etc. The weather has probably settled now for good and we shall soon all be on deck for regular work.

Miss Sadie Johnson, a student of the Eighth Grade, second division, was called home Saturday by the critical illness of her sister, Sadie was one of our best students and we are very sorry to lose one of our most promising graduates. Sadie was an earnest Christian worker and her influence will be felt in what ever community she lives. Our best wishes go with her.

John Finley spent Saturday in Richmond on business.

Gilbert Morgan spent the latter part of last week at home. His mother is ill and he was called home, but she is now some better and he is once more with us.

Mr. Parker spent Monday in Richmond.

Robert Terry and James Allen went to Louisville to the K. E. A. last week. They report a good time. Our people are all anxious to take every opportunity for improvement.

country but for the city, because the country is the fountain from which the city is drinking? People will not come together unless something of common interest prompts them to do so. At the present time the rural folk have no such common community interest. The church is of common interest only to its membership, which is largely old people. The farmers live apart and run their own farms in their own way. The schools are left to one or two to run as they think best. No one thing has been of sufficient interest to bring the people together. Hence, stagnation, monotony, prejudice, isolation, and drudgery are constituting country life. In order to change this sad state of affairs something of common interest to the whole people must be provided. A wedding, if it brings the people together, might be a community social gathering. A farmers' institute, if it be made to concern the whole community, is an excellent community social gathering. A "husking bee," a "good roads day," the "summer chautauqua," the "agricultural fair," all these and many similar community meetings are of the nature of a community social gathering. The important thing is there must be something of common interest to all the people of the community, and soon they will have a common interest in many community undertakings, such as the improvement of the schools, the building of roads, the growing of the best corn, the breeding of better stock, and the beautifying and improvement of the homes. We believe the solution develops upon the school. Upon the teacher rests the immediate responsibility of leadership in all that may be done. Why not begin by making the school a "Social Center." For example, if the district school has an environment of briars, weeds, stones, etc., the grounds and building need cleaning and repairing in general. Do not abuse the trustees and board of education. Rather set a day when this shall be done, invite the people, have some cut weeds and briars, others clear the grounds of stone, still others repair the house and fence, while the ladies clean the interior of the building. What better Social Center meeting could you have? Everyone has helped, and therefore has a personal interest in the school. You have gained the confidence of the people. With this splendid start other community meetings, such as we have already suggested can follow with success assured. People can be led to do anything. They can be driven to do nothing.

One Million People

IN THE

Sunday Schools of Kentucky

MAY 7, 1916

You owe it to yourself and your State to attend Sunday School on May 7th. If you find there any good for yourself, or any opportunity to do good for another, become a permanent member.

KENTUCKY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

THE FORESTER'S DAUGHTER

A Romance of the Bear Tooth Range

By HAMLIN GARLAND

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SYNOPSIS

Wayland Norcross, an eastern youth seeking health in Colorado, meets Bessie McFarlane, called Berrie, typical ranch girl, daughter of the supervising ranger of Bear Tooth forest.

Berrie is greeted by her lover, Cliff Belden, a cowboy, supposed to be interested in a saloon at Meeker's Mill, where Norcross is bound. Berrie guides Norcross to his destination.

A shower intercepts them and the girl gives the youth her raincoat. There is a rough element at Meeker's, and Norcross chooses Landon, the ranger, as his companion. Landon loves Berrie.

They climb the high, rough trail and only make camp when Wayland is on the point of collapse. Night in the open charms Wayland.

Cliff notices Berrie's interest in the tenderfoot and warns him away. He also takes him to the saloon to talk. She resents this and breaks their engagement.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Walk in the Rain.

ONE by one, under her supervision, he made preparations for morning. He cut some shavings from a dead, dry branch of fir and put them under the fly and brought a bucket of water from the creek, and then together they dragged up the dead tree.

Had the young man been other than he was, the girl's purity, candor and self reliance would have conquered him and when she withdrew to the little tent and left the trail barrier between them she was as safe from intrusion as if she had taken refuge behind gates of triple brass. Nothing in all his life had moved him so deeply as her solitude, her sweet trust in his honor, and he sat long in profound meditation. Any man would be rich in the ownership of her love he admitted. That he possessed her pity and her friendship he knew, and he began to wonder if he had made a deeper appeal to her than this.

"Can it be that I am really a man to her," he thought, "I who am only a poor weakling whom the rain and snow can oppress?"

Then he thought of the effect of this night upon her life. What would Clifford Belden do now? To what deeds would his rage descend if he should come to know of it?

Berrie was serene. Twice she spoke from her couch to say: "You'd better go to bed. Daddy can't get here till to-morrow now."

"I'll stay up awhile yet. My boots aren't entirely dried out."

After a silence she said: "You must not get chilled. Bring your bed into the tent. There is room for you."

"Oh, no, that isn't necessary. I'm standing it very well."

"You'll be sick," she urged, in a voice of alarm. "Please drag your bed inside the door. What would I do if you should have pneumonia tomorrow? You must not take any risk of a fever."

The thought of a sheltered spot, of something to break the remorseless wind, overcame his scruples, and he drew his bed inside the tent and rearranged it there.

"You're half frozen," she said. "Your teeth are chattering."

"I'll be all right in a few moments," he said. "Please go to sleep. I shall be snug as a bug in a moment."

She watched his shadowy motions from her bed, and when at last he had nestled into his blankets she said: "If you don't like your chills I'll heat a rock and put it at your feet."

He was ready to cry out in shame of his weakness, but he lay silent till he could command his voice, then he said: "That would drive me from the country in disgrace. Think of what the fellows down below will say when they know of my cold feet!"

"They won't hear of it, and, besides, it is better to carry a hot water bag than to be laid up with a fever."

Her anxiety lessened as his voice resumed its pleasant tenor flow. "Dear girl," he said, "no one could have been sweeter—more like a guardian angel to me. Don't place me under any greater obligation. Go to sleep. I am better—much better now."

She did not speak for a few moments, then in a voice that conveyed to him a knowledge that his words of eulogium had deeply moved her she softly said, "Good night."

He heard her sigh drowsily thereafter once or twice, and then she slept, and her slumber redoubled in him his sense of guardianship, of responsibility. Lying there in the shelter of her tent, the whole situation seemed simple, innocent and poetic. But looked at from the standpoint of Clifford Belden it held an accusation.

"It cannot be helped," he said. "The only thing we can do is to conceal the

fact that we spent the night beneath this tent alone."

In the belief that the way would clear with the dawn, he, too, fell asleep, while the fire sputtered and smoldered in the fitful mountain wind.

The second dawn came slowly, as though crippled by the storm and waited back by the clouds.

With a dull ache in his bones, Wayland crept out to the fire and set to work fanning the coals with his hat, as he had seen the supervisor do. He worked desperately till one of the embers began to angrily sparkle and to smoke. Then, slipping away out of earshot, he broke an armful of dry fir branches to heap above the wet, charred logs. Soon these twigs broke into flame, and Berrie, awakened by the crackle of the pine branches, called out, "Is it daylight?"

"Yes, but it's very dark daylight. Don't leave your warm bed for the dampness and cold out here. Stay where you are. I'll get breakfast."

"How are you this morning? Did you sleep?"

"Fine!"

"I'm afraid you had a bad night," she insisted, in a tone which indicated her knowledge of his suffering.

"Camp life has its disadvantages," he admitted, as he put the coffee pot on the fire. "But I'm feeling better now. I never fried a bird in my life, but I'm going to try it this morning. I have some water heating for your bath." He put the soap, towel and basin of hot water just inside the tent flap. "Here it is. I'm going to bathe in the lake. I must show my hardihood!"

When he returned he found the girl full dressed, alert and glowing, but she greeted him with a touch of shyness and self consciousness new to her, and her eyes veiled themselves before his glance.

"Now, where do you suppose the supervisor is?" he asked.

"I hope he's at home," she replied quite seriously. "I'd hate to think of

him camped in the high country without bedding or tent."

"Oughtn't I to take a turn up the trail and see? I feel guilty, somehow. I must do something."

"You can't help matters any by loafing about in the mud. No, we'll just hold the fort till he comes. That's what he'll expect us to do."

He submitted once more to the force of her argument, and they ate breakfast in such intimacy and good cheer that the night's discomforts and anxieties counted for little.

"We have to camp here again to-night," she explained demurely.

"Worse things could happen than that," he gallantly answered. "I wouldn't mind a month of it, only I shouldn't want it to rain or snow all the time."

"Poor boy! You did suffer, didn't you? I was afraid you would. Did you sleep at all?" she asked tenderly.

"Oh, yes, after I came inside; but, of course, I was more or less restless expecting your father to ride up."

"That's funny. I never feel that way. I slept like a log after I knew you were comfortable. You must have a better bed and more blankets. It's always cold up here."

The sunlight was short lived. The clouds settled over the peaks, and ragged wisps of gray vapor dropped down the timbered slopes of the prodigious amphitheater in which the lake lay. Again Berrie made everything snug while her young woodsman toiled at bringing logs for the fire.

At last fully provided for, they sat contentedly aside by side under the awning and watched the falling rain as it splashed and sizzled on the sturdy fir. "It's a little like being shipwrecked on a desert island, isn't it?" he said. "As if our boats had drifted away."

At noon she again prepared an elaborate meal. She served potatoes and grouse, hot biscuit with sugar syrup and canned peaches and coffee done to just the right color and aroma. He declared it wonderful, and they ate with repeated wishes that the supervisor might turn up in time to share their feast, but he did not. Then Berrie said firmly: "Now you must take a snooze. You look tired."

He was in truth not only drowsy, but lame and tired. Therefore he yielded to her suggestion.

She covered him with blankets and put him away like a child. "Now you have a good sleep," she said tenderly. "I'll call you when daddy comes."

When he woke the ground was again covered with snow, and the girl was feeding the fire with wood which her own hands had supplied.

Hearing him stir, she turned and fixed her eyes upon him with clear, soft gaze. "How do you feel by now?" she asked.

"Quite made over," he replied, rising silently.

His cheer, however, was only pretense. He was greatly worried. "Something has happened to your father," he said. "His horse has thrown him, or he has slipped and fallen. His peace and exultation were gone. How far is it down to the ranger station?"

"About twelve miles."

"Don't you think we'd better close camp and go down there? It is now 3 o'clock. We can walk it in five hours."

She shook her head. "No, I think we'd better stay right here. It's a long, hard walk, and the trail is muddy."

"But, dear girl," he began desperately, "it won't do for us to camp here alone in this way another night. What will Cliff say?"

She flamed red, then whitened. "I don't care what Cliff thinks. I'm done with him, and no one that I really care about would blame us." She was fully

aware of his anxiety now. "It hurt our fault."

"It will be my fault if I keep you here longer!" he answered. "We must reach a telephone and send word out. Something may have happened to your father."

"I'm not worried a bit about him. It may be that there's been a big snow-fall up above us, or else a windstorm. The trail may be blocked, but don't worry. He may have to go round by Lost Lake pass." She pondered a moment. "I reckon you're right. We'd better pack up and rack down the trail to the ranger's cabin—not on my account, but on yours. I'm afraid you've taken cold."

"I'm all right, except I'm very lame, but I am anxious to go on. By the way, is this ranger Settle married?"

"No; his station is one of the loneliest cabins on the forest. No woman will stay there."

This made Wayland ponder. "Nevertheless," he decided, "we'll go. After all, the man is a forest officer, and you are the supervisor's daughter."

She made no further protest, but busied herself closing the panniers and putting away the camp utensils. She seemed to recognize that his judgment was sound.

It was after 3 when they left the tent and started down the trail, carrying nothing but a few toilet articles.

He stopped at the edge of the clearing. "Should we have left a note for the supervisor?"

The trees were dripping, the willows heavy with water, and the mud ankle deep in places, but she pushed on steadily, and he, following in her tracks, could only marvel at her strength and sturdy self reliance. The swing of her shoulders, the poise of her head and the lithe movement of her waist made his own body seem a poor thing.

For two hours they zigzagged down a narrow canyon heavily timbered with fir and spruce, a dark, stern avenue, crossed by roaring streams and filled with frequent boggy meadows, whereon the water lay midleg deep.

"We'll get out of this very soon," she called cheerily.

By degrees the gorge widened, grew more open, more genial. Aspen thickets of pale gold flamed upon their eyes like sunlight, and grassy bunches afforded firmer footing, but on the slopes their feet slipped and slid painfully. Still Berrie kept her stride. "We must get to the middle fork before dark," she stopped to explain, "for I don't know the trail down there, and there's a lot of down timber just above the station. Now that we're cut loose from our camp I feel nervous. As long as I have a tent I am all right, but now we are in the open I worry. How are you standing it?" She studied him with keen and anxious glance, her hand upon his arm.

"Fine as a diddle," he replied, assuming a spirit he did not possess.

She found herself confronted by an endless mass of blackened tree trunks.

"But you are marvelous. I thought cowgirls couldn't walk."

"I can do anything when I have to," she replied. "We've got three hours more of it." And she warily exclaimed, "Look back there!"

They had reached a point from which the range could be seen, and, behold, it was covered deep with a seamless robe of new snow.

"That's why daddy didn't get back last night. He's probably wallowing along up there this minute." And she set off again with resolute stride. Wayland's pale face and labored breath alarmed her. She was filled with love and pity, but she pressed forward desperately.

At last they came to the valley floor over which a devastating fire had run some years before and which was still covered with fallen trees in desolate confusion. Here the girl made her first mistake. She kept on toward the river, although Wayland called attention to a trail leading to the right up over the low grassy hills. For a mile the path was clear, but she soon found herself confronted by an endless mass of blackened tree trunks, and at last the path ended abruptly.

Dismayed and halting, she said: "We've got to go back to that trail which branched off to the right."

She found herself confronted by an endless mass of blackened tree trunks.

When she picked up the blazing trail it was so dark that she could scarcely follow it, but she felt her way onward, turning often to be sure that he was following. Once she saw him fall and cried out: "It's a shame to make you climb this hill again. It's all my fault. I ought to have known that that lower road led down into the timber."

Standing close beside him in the darkness, knowing that he was weary, wet and ill, she perilled herself the expression of her love and pity. Putting her arm about him, she drew his cheek against her own, saying: "Poor boy. Your hands are cold as ice." She took them in her own warm clasp. "Oh, I wish we had never left the camp! What does it matter what people say? Then she broke down and wept. "I shall never forgive myself if you—"

Her voice faltered here.

He bravely reassured her: "I'm not defeated. I'm just tired. That's all I can go on."

"But you are shaking."

"That is merely a nervous chill. I'm good for another hour. It's better to keep moving anyhow."

She thrust her hand under his coat and laid it over his heart. "You are tired out," she said, and there was anguish in her voice. "Your heart is pounding terribly. You mustn't do any more climbing. And, bark, there's a wolf!"

He listened. "I hear him, but we are both armed. There's no danger from wild animals."

"Come!" she said, instantly recovering her natural resolution. "We can't stand here. The station can't be far away. We must go on."

Continued Next Week.

Case Against Votes for Women

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Gives Reasons Why the Ballot Should not be Imposed upon Women

The greatest political issue before the voters in 1915 is the question of woman suffrage. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and probably Pennsylvania will decide whether women shall have the vote. Based on the Presidential vote of 1912, the political status of the six and a half million women in these four states will be determined by the votes of three million, seven hundred thousand men, at most, and yet neither suffragist nor anti-suffragist will contend that the women are voiceless, as well as voteless, on this question.

Since the man, the voter, is to decide this issue, both sides are addressing and attempting to influence his ballot for or against woman suffrage. On the suffrage side, we have pleas and promises covering many phases of the subject, but which reduced to their simplest terms are these:

1. That woman has a right to the ballot, or at least more right to it than man has to withhold it from her.

2. That without the ballot, one sex, or "one-half of the human race," or of the people, as they put it, has no representation in Government or legislation.

3. That the "world"—which seems to mean politics to a suffragist—needs its women, in order to introduce more efficient "public house-keeping," clean streets, pure food, better milk for babies, etc.

4. That thousands of women pay taxes and yet are not voters—a seemingly unjust interference with their right to be represented.

5. That woman suffrage has been tried in various—somewhat remote—countries of the world, and in eleven Western States in America, without producing any decidedly evil results such as some of its opponents prophesied, and without exciting among the people themselves, any strong movement for repeal of the grant of "votes for women."

All these pleas and promises, especially when put forth by the aid of feminine arts of persuasion that the woman has cultivated through the centuries, seem reasonable. But did you ever hear of a political platform, Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Populist, or Socialist, that seemed unreasonable, until you heard the other side, or had acquired the data and the knowledge necessary to answer its arguments? Deciding wisely on a question is not a matter of intelligence, but of information. The intelligence of men—and of women—averages pretty much alike. The same sort of instruction will develop a surprisingly average education on the minds of Hottentot of Hindu, German, American, French, or English. Once in a while a genius arises who blazes the trail for humanity by the discovery of a new idea, but the fundamental average of intelligence is demonstrated by the fact that no invention, no art, that has once been left to the world as the legacy of genius has failed

reckon that was the highland trail which Settle made to keep out of the swamp. I thought it was a trail from Cameron peak, but it wasn't. Back we go."

She was suffering keenly now, not on her own account, but on his, for she could see that he was very tired, and to climb up that hill again was like punishing him a second time.

When she picked up the blazing trail it was so dark that she could scarcely follow it, but she felt her way onward, turning often to be sure that he was following. Once she saw him fall and cried out: "It's a shame to make you climb this hill again. It's all my fault. I ought to have known that that lower road led down into the timber."

Standing close beside him in the darkness, knowing that he was weary, wet and ill, she perilled herself the expression of her love and pity. Putting her arm about him, she drew his cheek against her own, saying: "Poor boy. Your hands are cold as ice." She took them in her own warm clasp. "Oh, I wish we had never left the camp! What does it matter what people say? Then she broke down and wept. "I shall never forgive myself if you—"

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He listened. "I hear him, but we are both armed. There's no danger from wild animals."

"Come!" she said, instantly recovering her natural resolution. "We can't stand here. The station can't be far away. We must go on."

Continued Next Week.

because the rest of the race was not intelligent enough to understand and use it. An Edison might make a poor umpire of a ball game, but not from lack of intelligence. A judge of the Supreme Court might render a ridiculous decision in judging points at a stock show, but not from lack of intelligence. A woman would make a poor voter, but not from lack of intelligence. Mistakes in either case would be due to want of information on the subject at hand.

Evidently, then, what we desire and must have before we can render a just decision, is the other side of the question, on the points involved in the suffrage pleas.

1. Woman's right to the ballot, like man's right to the ballot, is based on one, and only one, consideration—the question of the greatest good to the greatest number. It is the State's right to regulate, modify, extend, or withhold the franchise in connection with any class or sex in the interests of the common good. That woman suffrage would add a new expense to the State and another duty to women is universally admitted, and, therefore, its proponents must prove conclusively that its establishment would benefit the whole people and compensate for this expenditure of energy and money. A prophecy, a promise, or a hope is not a proof; the only way in which we can judge the usefulness of an article offered for sale, or a question of public policy, is to examine how it accomplishes the purpose for which it is intended.

If woman suffrage is to benefit the State, it must be shown beyond doubt how it has done so in the places where it has been in effect for a generation or more; if it is simply to add a new freedom, or dignity, or benefit to women, it must be demonstrated that the women with the vote have attained superior laws and conditions to those that are accorded to them without the ballot. Otherwise, on the one score of not being worth while, we have sufficient reason to reject woman suffrage. Woman suffragists are proposing a doubled electorate, to support which an increase in the State budget is necessary. Therefore, the burden of proof rests solidly on the suffragists to show how the doubled electorate can or has become a better instrument of government for the people.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that not a single law, not one improvement, is or can be claimed as the exclusive result of the votes of women. The male suffrage states lead. In mothers' pensions, child labor, limitation of hours for working women maternity acts, supervision of dairies, pure food weights and measures, extension of educational facilities, improved sanitation, etc., the great eastern states have worked out their social problems without woman suffrage to a higher standard than that reached by the states where women vote. On the other hand, a great increase in taxation, a multiplicity of useless laws, and a practical doubling of public office holding without any compensating gain for the citizens is the accompaniment of "votes for women."

2. Can one tax represent both? It is a question in politics parallel to a question in business as to whether one partner can represent a firm. As an isolated individual, an absolute unit of humanity, with no allegiance or attachment to any other unit, woman would seem to require a vote, if voting were the only means of adequately representing her in Government. But the unit of society is not the individual, but the family. Neither man nor woman is complete, but the complementary characteristics of both make up the whole into the smallest safe division of society, the family—a partnership for the propagation of the race and the happiness of men, women, and children.

No one would contend that the salesman does not represent the firm, nor that the factory foreman does not represent the firm. Thousands of partnerships exist, where one man sells what the other makes—neither can succeed so well in the other's place, and each fully represents the business as to the respective fields of production and distribution.

As an actual fact, readily ascertained by Government statistics, the partnership of parentage, the union of one man and one woman in marriage, is the most successful enterprise in the business of civilization. With all its faults and alleged failures, less than 1 per cent of the persons who enter into this partnership dissolve it by divorce. On the other hand, it is so popu-

lar that over 60 per cent of all males and 70 per cent of all females over fifteen in the United States are married, while only 7 per cent of the human race in America rounds out its "threescore years and ten" without embarking in this most vital business—the pursuit of happiness by men and women.

Feminism is the theory of individualism—an unnatural assumption of sex isolation—versus the fact of the family partnership; and against the duplication of the man's duties by the woman stands the whole evolution of the argument for the division of labor. If the man efficiently represents the woman in politics she has no more right to request a place as his rival at the polls than he has to demand a place as her rival in the preparation of the family food.

Besides, men and women are not competitors, but companions, and his "man-made laws" are no more apt to work injury to his wife than her home-made pastry is liable to poison him if he doesn't vote on its ingredients. Would woman suffrage be for or against the preservation of the family unit? The historian of the movement says: "There is nothing in the Constitution to the effect that the family instead of the individual is the true social unit." The sayings of well-known feminists, such as "the home is no more holy than the postoffice," and "the isolated household has been one of the chief causes of woman's ignorance and degradation," seem to indicate an enmity to this holy institution of the family that is not at all lessened when the President of the suffragists derisively describes the "antis" as "the home, heaven and mother party."

Since there are over seventeen million of these homes in the United States, ninety-three per cent of which are being run without servants, and more are being built every day, the women who stand hold for the preservation of the home, gain, rather than lose, by such acknowledgements. The "isolated household" (antis are "old fashioned" enough to call it "home") happens to be several thousand-fold more common than the isolated individual who seeks to pose as the sole subject for political and social consideration.

The movement to establish the individual as the unit of representation is admitted by suffragists themselves to logically include the doctrine of "economic independence," which in turn is not only a blow at the family, but a most unfair measure to women. To deny the helpless mother or the sick wife the support of her husband, or to effect the same purpose by teaching the man that he is not responsible for the welfare of the woman he marries means that eventually State aid must be substituted for manhood in caring for the mother and her children.

Going back to our illustration of how information, rather than intelligence, is the necessary factor in choosing wisely, it is as undeniable that men acquire more information in political affairs than women as it is that women learn more about domestic duties than men. Here, then, enters another question: Are not women capable of acquiring and using this information as well as men? Most emphatically yes, but that is not the issue. Is it worth while? Would you ask an Edison to waste his time running for Mayor of West Orange when his efforts in his own lines are of more consequence to the good of humanity? That is the question for women—the question of whether we ought to make a voter out of a mother. But all women are not mothers, and yet the census tells us that the average woman must bear four children if the race is to survive, so marriage and motherhood deserve encouragement.

The feminist who attempts to persuade you that we can "eliminate sex" is merely dreaming. One moment's thought on the difference between the father's and mother's relation to their common child is convincing on the point that the mother is not always as available for political duties as the father. Whereas, if she is to acquire all the information she needs to become a wise as well as an intelligent voter, she must attend all political affairs, "just like a man."

The need for wisdom, growing out of constant access to information on Governmental problems, that comes to the man in his daily life, is greatest where the population is densest. The eleven full suffrage States contain fewer women than Pennsylvania alone; while New York State's population exceeds the combined populations of all the other countries of which the suffragists boast. New York City's dwellings could house the inhabitants of seven suffrage States. (Continued on page seven)

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE
See the New Life Policy.

C. Tevis, the Tailor

For Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing we give the best work at the lowest price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 71. We call for and deliver.

Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

We SELL Hats.
Ad. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Layman Chalker of Lexington was in Berea Friday and Saturday as judge in the Maryville-Berea debate.

Paul A. Buffreut, expert accountant of the University of Chicago spent the week end in Berea visiting the College.

Mrs. W. H. Reece of Boston, Mass., one of Berea's closest friends, is spending the week here visiting the College.

Prof. George A. Knapp of Maryville College of Maryville, Tenn., who came here with the Maryville Debating Team, spent the latter part of the week visiting the College and making excursions into the hills.

Dixie Alexander of Estill County entered the Foundation Department Saturday.

Charles Anderson returned Sunday from a pleasant visit with his brother in Indiana. His school in West End began work again Monday morning.

Charles P. Weaver of Cincinnati was in Berea Friday and Saturday as one of the judges of the Maryville-Berea Debate.

Miss Elva Weidner of Canton, O., is spending the week in Berea visiting friends.

Miss Ruth G. Jacob of Canton is spending the week in Berea visiting the College and other points of interest.

Mack Morgan, president of the Senior Class, was called home Sunday on account of the illness of his mother.

Misses Pauline Conleton, Virginia Waters and Susie Smith of the E. K. S. N. of Richmond visited friends here over Sunday.

Misses Blanch and Pansy Davis were called to their home in Hamilton, O., last week on account of illness in their family. They will not return to school until next fall.

Miss Bessie Daniels returned from Richmond early in the week where she was called on account of illness of her father.

Earnest N. Billard, business manager of Peabody Institute for Teachers at Nashville, is spending the week in Berea visiting the College.

Miss Anna Howell of Philadelphia is spending the week in Berea visiting the College and other friends.

For the Louisville Herald and Collier's Weekly, see Dwight Bicknell. (Ad-44)

Professor Burns, president of the Oneida High School, presided at the Baptist Church Monday night.

Thos. Tipton was over in Berea Sunday with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Golden motored to Lexington Saturday and visited Mr. and Mrs. Huff, of that city.

Samuel Morgan, County Demonstrator of Laurel County spent Sunday in Berea visiting friends.

Miss Annie U. Brown, a former Berea teacher now located at Xenia, O., and Mrs. J. P. Elton, the matron of the Xenia Home, are spending the week here visiting friends and the College.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams and baby, from Flannigan, spent the week end with Mr. Adams' mother, Mrs. Nannie Brannaman.

C. M. Porter, a member of the Normal Department who plans to enter the ministry, will preach at the Christian Church next Sunday and the Sunday following during the absence of Bro. J. W. Hindspeith.

Rev. Marshall Early, pastor of the Baptist Church at Stanford, was in Berea Monday and Tuesday taking part in a service at the Baptist Church Monday night.

Nathaniel Aaron, a former student of the Academy Department now attending State University, at Lexington, spent over Sunday with his parents on Chestnut Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Terrill (nee Miss Mary Robinson) were made happy by the arrival of William Ralph at their home Friday, April 21.

The new modern brick restaurant of Walter Engle, on the corner of Railroad and Depot streets, is progressing rapidly.

Miss Bessie Wright, trimmer of Mrs. Laura Jones, spent the week end with her parents at Junction City.

Mrs. B. E. Van Winkle attended the K. E. A., at Louisville last week.

Mrs. S. E. Welch and daughter, Hilda, were called to Hazard on account of the serious illness from pneumonia fever of Jack, the little son of Mrs. D. R. Bodkins. Mrs. Welch returned when his recovery was seen to be hopeful. Miss Hilda will remain a few days longer.

Robert Spence was in Cincinnati last week on business.

Samuel McMullen, a bricklayer, resumed his duties on Kentucky Hall last week after a short visit at his home in Rockcastle County.

W. C. Haley left last week for Dayton, O., where he has employment.

An interesting letter was received from Willard Demmon, a former Berea boy who is now with the troops in Mexico. His stationery consisted of a wrapper from around prunes, while the envelope was an official sized one having been cut in half, and pasted at the end, with the signature of the head officer, as a stamp. Mr. Demmon writes that he is doing well.

H. S. Schoole, L. & N. operator, spent Easter with friends and relatives in Lexington.

Miss Maud Parker of Lexington was in Berea for the A. Z. Banquet Tuesday night.

Shelby Winkler was in Winchester on business Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Jackson of J. K. street are delighted over the arrival of a boy last week.

C. Perkins spent Easter with his family in Berea.

I. L. Van Winkle was a business visitor in Lexington Monday.

Steven Holcomb of Bryantsville visited Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Holcomb over Sunday.

Miss Laura Spence of Ionia spent a few days with her brother, Rolt, Spence, the latter part of last week.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church met in a wide-awake meeting Sunday evening with C. M. Porter, as leader. The subject "Lessons on Immortality," was given a good consideration in its various meanings by both leader and members. Much interest is being taken in the attendance contest now on. We need your help, come and help us reach the goal of 250 members. At the business session, Myron Grote was chosen as a representative delegate for the society at the State Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in Lexington, May 5, 6, and 7.

Sherman Swinford of Disputanta was in Berea Saturday on business.

Mrs. Robert M. Cunningham, Mrs. Fred Proctor and Mrs. W. A. Sorin of Cincinnati, are spending the week here visiting the college.

Dr. John F. Herget of Cincinnati was in Berea during the early part of the week here on business.

Prof. George Roberts of the state Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington was in Berea Monday and Tuesday making plans for the Berea Experiment Field.

Christian Endeavor meeting on Sunday night at 6:15 in the Union Church. Topic: Using Sunday for this World and the Next. Reference Isa. 58:1-14. Leaders: The Misses Doppie Ogg and Carol Edwards.

Old Brick Yard barn for sale. Timbers in good condition. Apply to H. E. Taylor.

The Berea farmers regular monthly meeting will be held in the Vocational Chapel next Saturday at the regular hour. All farmers are urged to attend and discuss leasing of land to oil men and other vital topics. J. W. Herndon will preside.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of Lexington were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Richardson over Sunday.

Joe Bender of Richmond is visiting his brother, E. A. Bender of Center street.

Earl Haley was in Richmond last Thursday on business.

Mrs. A. E. Bender of Center street was in Richmond Monday morning shopping.

Miss Jesse Smith, who has been teaching in Hazard, is home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Smith.

Mrs. E. F. Hedrick and Miss Metcalf of Paint Lick were the guests of Miss Rebecca Scribner Saturday.

Mrs. Jack Laswell and daughters, Margaret and Nancy of Brush Creek are visiting her mother, Mrs. Nannie Brannaman.

Dick Flory of Lexington was the guest of Miss Joan McCollum during the Easter holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard were visiting over Sunday with relatives in the country.

Donald Edwards, who is studying medicine at Ohio State University, is in town during his Easter vacation.

Mrs. G. W. Felton and sister, Mrs. Burns, were at home to quite a large circle of their friends last Saturday evening at their home on Jackson street.

Howard H. Harrison, who is teaching at Oneida, was in Berea over Sunday visiting home folks and friends.

THE GREATEST HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE WORLD

T. P. Taylor, Prominent Louisville Druggist, Makes Interesting Statement



"The greatest health insurance in the world is the simplest," he said. "I never could quite understand why people are so negligent in the use of the simplest of all preventives of illness. It's all a matter of keeping the bowels open. The man who carries a little box of Rexall Orderlies has got a good health policy in his pocket. I believe they are the best laxative ever prepared, and their pleasant taste appeals to men, women and children alike."

THE REXALL STORE
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

PRODUCE WANTED

I want fifty thousand lbs. of rags, copper, brass, zinc, rubber, and hides for which I will pay highest market prices when delivered at my old stand on Depot street. Bring your stuff and get cash for it.

Phone 61

J. S. GOTT

Berea, Ky.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge and Mrs. Frank Hayes are attending the Sate Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which is meeting in Lexington this week.

Willard Martin of Princeton University, one of the best friends of the Woman's Industrial of the Union Church, will be in Berea during the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rodchaver of Winona Lake, Ind., stopped here last week to visit friends on her journey home from Florida. Her husband, Homer Rodchaver is well known as "Bily" Sunday's choir leader.

Miss Hazel Conwell of the Academy Class '13, who is now employed by a law firm in Casper, Wyo., reports pleasant work and that she will be in Berea for the reunion at Commencement.

Miss Elizabeth Doubt of Pittsburgh visited friends in Berea Tuesday and Wednesday.

Fred H. Meyer of Cincinnati was in Berea Tuesday visiting friends and relatives.

Dr. J. W. Holt of Parkersburg, W. Va., was in Berea on business during the early part of the week.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred Miess of Cincinnati were in Berea Tuesday visiting friends and looking after business interests.

Charles H. Aiken of Chicago, a former Berea student, was in Berea Monday and Tuesday visiting friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Alton Baker of Dreyfus were in Berea Tuesday and Wednesday visiting friends.

Ray St. Clair spent the Easter holidays with his parents in Louisville.

Goebel Stevens of the College Department visited his home in Petersburg over Sunday.

Robert Spence, our county agent, who has been confined to the College hospital for several days is able to be about his work again.

Doctor Ross Stevenson of Corinth, Ky., was in Berea Monday to see his daughter, Mrs. George W. Cable, who is staying at the Tavern.

Mr. and Mrs. Dager left Africa on Wednesday for New York.

Prof. Marsh wears a broad smile now upon being greeted as "Grandpa."

A son arrived at the home of Seward H. Marsh at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 13th.

A HEARTY GREETING

By City Attorney R. J. Engle

I, the undersigned, tender my thanks to the town of Berea for the confidence they have bestowed upon me by entrusting me to act as City Attorney, and in order to make good I ask the hearty cooperation of the merchants, the mechanics, the professional men and laborers. No officers or set of officers can do anything without the hearty cooperation of the above named. A law is no law unless the same is enforced. Even though it may be upon the statute books, fault is often found with the officers of the law because crime continues. The town judge, the Marshall are powerless unless the better class of people make known to them the violation that comes to their knowledge. If Berea is ever what she ought to be there must be better feeling among her citizens for the betterment of the community as a whole. The great trouble among us is selfishness. We too often discover the mote in our brother's eye and never see the beam in our own eye. There is not enough of the old time patriotism among us such as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry had; a patriotism that arose above all sections that knew no North, no South but only native land. When the time comes and I believe it is here now, that the people of Berea are awakened to their duty. If so there will be less strife in the churches, and among the merchants; less fault finding, more love for humanity and God. If so there will be more cleanliness, industry and economy; better homes, better families.

No one has any excuse to say I haven't had time to do well. Each day is given by the Divine Hand for work and improvement. Take hold of the opportunity presented us, and let us make Berea one of the most moral, educated and religious towns in the United States of America.

He who knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.—Confucius.

That man is happy who lives on his own labor.—Egyptian Proverb.

Here I am back at my old stand
"Good Things to Eat"

I am glad to announce to my friends and former customers that I have bought out Gaines and Higgs Come in and see me and I will treat you right

A. B. CORNETT

Phone 92

Berea, Kentucky

LETTER FROM THE REV. H. M. WASHBURN

Panola, Ky., April 24, 1916.
Dear Friends of Old Berea:

Often in the past four years I have seen your names and letters in The Citizen and have wanted to write you a letter but our mission was so short handed that every minute had to be taken in language study until I was able to go to work and then the entire work of one station fell on my shoulders. So what with doing the necessary itinerating and the work at the station with the building of three houses my days were spent at the work and I was not able to write to my friends as I wanted.

I can truly say that we are glad to be back home to see our people and the many friends for a season but as the African says "My heart will be happy" when the day comes to sail back to our work and to our dusky friends in Congo Land. It may be of interest to some to know that we left our station in Central Africa, January the 11th, and we reached our home April 20th. We spent all this time either traveling or waiting for connections. At one place we had to wait in a little old hot Portuguese hotel sixteen days for a boat. We could have come by the way of England and had we been fortunate enough to not see or be disturbed by a German U-boat we would have reached home at least a month sooner; but we felt that that was too much unnecessary risk so we took the longer route and the slower boats and longer time for that was the safest way.

When we were in New York we saw Miss Elizabeth Lewis and "Whitty" Boggs and had a few minutes visit with them. They told us some of the news of the old friends and we were so glad that so many are expecting to be in Berea for commencement.

As to our work we have accomplished so very little this term, for the most of the time had to be spent in learning the language and the customs of the natives. But toward the latter part of the term we were able to get into the work enough to see how interesting it must be to those who are really into it. So you can realize how anxious we are to return to our station.

We are so much in need of a nurse for our station as we are between seventy-five and eighty miles from any medical aid. I wonder if there are not some of the Old Berea friends who will be able to assist

us in finding a nurse to go out with us next December. Or better still if there is not one of the many young ladies who have attended school at Berea and now are ready to begin a life of service who has the training of a nurse and will be willing to go out there where a life can be invested so well for the Master.

I just wanted to say "Muoyo wenu" which means "Life to you" and to tell you how happy we are to be back and that we were going to see so many of your faces again at commencement time.

LOST OR MISLAID

Policy No. 61870 issued by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the life of James S. Gott. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. An application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

James S. Gott, Berea, Ky. (Ad-45)

PIANO TUNING

Get your Piano tuned. Guarantee my work. Formerly with Cleveland Firm. Can refer you to several of Berea's citizens. Respectfully,
L. D. Shatto
College Box 321.

Always throwing light on the matter; this is the only sort of speech worth speaking.—Carlyle.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local		
Knoxville	7:00 a.m.	10:55 p.m.
BEREA	4:07 p.m.	3:55 a.m.
Cincinnati	6:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
South Bound, Local		
Cincinnati	7:05 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
BEREA	12:42 p.m.	12:18 a.m.
Knoxville	7:00 p.m.	5:34 a.m.

Express Train		
South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	
BEREA	12:02 a.m.	

No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knoxville or points beyond, at which the train stops.

When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.

North Bound		
BEREA	4:58 p.m.	
Cincinnati	9:50 p.m.	

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

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Fish's

Berea Kentucky

Corner Main and Center



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"The Quality Shop"
Jno. Harwood, Mgr.

Berea

Ky.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

First Class Meats, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Kyoma and Potts' Ship Stuff, J. E. M., Zaring's and Potts' Flour and Meal, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Eggs, Butter and Fresh Milk.

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The Old Reliable Meat Market & Grocery
JOE W. STEPHENS



Your roof must have power to resist the blazing sun, the forceful wind, the pouring rain, and the driving snow.

Real life and resisting power come from natural asphalt, and Genasco is made of natural asphalt from Trinidad Lake—Nature's everlasting waterproof.

The natural oils of this asphalt stay in Genasco and make it proof against rot, cracks, and leaks.

Be on the safe side—come get Genasco for all your buildings.

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BEREA, KENTUCKY

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John F. Dean, Cashier, Berea, Ky.
W. O. Hayes, Merchant, Berea, Ky.
J. W. Herndon, Farmer and Capitalist, Berea, Ky.
A. Isaacs, Miller, Berea, Ky.
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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. PROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

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Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements
No Immoral News Items

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The meeting of the C. E. of the Union Church Sunday night was led by Fred Ford. The topic was "Lessons from Our Immortality." He presented a very instructive discourse on the subject. He gave some new thoughts and drew many helpful lessons from the fact that we are immortal. A number of testimonies were given by members of the King's Regiment. These were inspiring.

EASTER CAROL

Sunday morning the students of the different dormitories were pleasantly awakened from slumber by a party of friends singing Easter songs. Hearing the songs gently vibrating on the morning air aroused in every one the noblest of feelings and emotions because of the resurrection of our Lord. Every one is indebted to the sweet singers for the Easter morning service.

WEST END SERVICE

Sunday night Leslie Sparks, of the young people's extension work, preached at the West End Church. A large crowd was present and he gave them a powerful sermon. Other members of the same work accompanied him. These young people are preaching and holding meetings at all outlying points almost every Sunday. They are doing great good and are to be encouraged.

CHAPEL REPAIRED

The water system of the Chapel is being repaired and enlarged this week. Drinking fountains and lavatories will be installed. This will be a great convenience for the students and for the general public.

DOCTOR ROSS VISITS BERE

Dr. G. A. Johnson Ross, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City spent from Thursday until Sunday in Berea. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, her friends, Miss Barnes and Mrs. Wright.

Berea always tries to make the most of its opportunities, so as soon as Doctor Ross arrived in town he was called upon to speak and continued to speak two and three times a day until Sunday afternoon. His first appearance was at the regular lecture hour Thursday when he gave a most instructive address on "Christian Liberty." He spoke to the faculty every night in the faculty room. Friday and Saturday he led Chapel and on Saturday at 11:00 o'clock he spoke to the faculty and College students on "What We May Expect from the Present War." His great sermon Sunday morning on "The Resurrection" is reported elsewhere in these columns. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the great throngs which Doctor Ross brought to his Berea audiences. Every sermon and every talk was packed with thought and he presented them in such a manner as that all could understand. Only those who were fortunate enough to hear him can appreciate the greatness of our friend.

MOUNTAIN HIKE

Monday morning Professors I. J. Falconer, Thomas D. Phillips and H. G. Reil, of Ohio State University, arrived in Berea after a pleasant hike thru the mountains. They left the train at Idamay and walked from there to Booneville, thence to McKee, thence into Berea. They were greatly pleased with the beautiful scenery of our mountains and were sorry to be compelled to return to their work so soon.

SUNDAY SERMON

At the union meeting of all the churches of the town held in Main Chapel Sunday morning, Doctor G. A. Johnston Ross, of New York City, delivered the Easter sermon. Only those who heard this sermon can appreciate the great power of it. He presented the fact of the Resurrection in such a forceful and dramatic manner as few had ever heard before. Every one was impressed more than ever before with the fact that Christ arose.

In the presentation of the significance of the Resurrection he presented those that were especially instructive. The condition of a person after death has caused much thinking. He insisted that heaven is not an empty, intangible place which is entirely invisible and aerial but that it is a reality. Christ did not arise from the dead as the same person who died. He came forth a higher type of man and made possible our becoming such.

The speaker represented our life as a constant growth of our personality and individuality which shall be everlasting, even the interruption of death not stopping it.

This was a sermon which will be long remembered by all who heard it. Berea was especially fortunate in having such a preacher for Easter.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

WHAT THE KNOXVILLE BOOSTERS SAY ABOUT THEIR VISIT TO BERE

We have received many nice letters from the friends who visited us on the 11th. We want our citizens to share these good things as we all had a part in the good time together. We cannot give the letters in their complete form but will give excerpts of the same.

Allen Smith, president of the Knoxville Board of Commerce, writes: We want to assure you that we sincerely appreciate the cordial co-operation which you rendered us and which assisted us so largely in making Knoxville's First Trade Trip into your territory a pronounced success. Won't you please convey to your citizens our appreciation of the splendid reception accorded our party upon the occasion of their visit to Berea? Our visit to your city will always remain fresh in the mind of each Trade-Tripmer as one of the bright spots on what proved to be a brilliant trip from beginning to end. And we want your citizens to know that we do appreciate the cordial and hospitable treatment accorded us. Every man present at the College Tuesday night wanted to make a speech, so inspiring was Berea's reception, especially when one looked into the countenances of the almost 2,000 boys and girls in the auditorium of the College. Our whole trip was worth the trip to Berea alone.

G. L. Price, president of the Daniel Triscone Company, writes the following:

"I have just received a copy of your most excellent edition under date of April 13th, 1916, and wish to thank you very heartily for your kind words in behalf of the Knoxville Trade Trip. Without disparagement to any of the other cities visited, all of whom were exceedingly generous in their receptions, we are compelled, by actual force of facts and conditions, to give the palm to Berea.

The gathering of our party in your splendid College Chapel, with such a magnificent assemblage of your cultured citizenship, was indeed an inspiration and experience that can never be forgotten and will always remain a sweet memory of the past.

After leaving your beautiful City every member of our party referred to our visit to Berea as the Climax—the tip-top pinnacle of the crest—way of all the pleasures and delights and joys that came to us on the Booster Trip.

Your warm and cordial reception, your beautiful city, your magnificent institution of learning, your splendid citizenship, will ever remain as an oasis along life's pathway, and an inspiration to nobler living.

Our hearts return to you in gratitude for your generous reception, and our prayer to an all-wise Providence is that he may continue to pour out upon you an abundance of His blessings that will bring happiness and peace and prosperity to all of your people."

W. M. Bonham, of C. M. McClung & Company, writes:

"I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the copy of The Citizen, which you so kindly sent me.

The Knoxville Trade Trip feels that it reached one of its high points in Berea, Ky., and we will not forget the enthusiastic reception received at the hands of your good citizens and your school.

We feel sure that the tie that binds you to us has been drawn a little closer, and we feel sure that both you and ourselves will be benefited as a result."

The following is from Edward Henegar of the Henegar-Dooley Shoe Company:

"Copy of The Citizen of April 13th just received, and I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every member of the Knoxville party who visited your city, when I say that the reception we received at Berea was not surpassed at any point on our trip.

Those of us who had had the pleasure of visiting your city before were not surprised at her favorable location and her magnificent school; but, owing to the limited time allotted to us and the lateness of the hour, we were completely overwhelmed when we entered the

splendid College Chapel and faced the sea of faces that represented the school as well as the citizenship of your community, and we felt that any trouble or expense incident to the "Trade Trip" was fully paid for there and then. A more inspiring sight I never witnessed, and our sojourn was all too short.

Hoping that the spirit of friendship and co-operation kindled on that occasion between Knoxville and Berea may continue to grow and strengthen.

Mr. Ogden, of the Knoxville Lithographing Co., writes:

Accept my thanks for your kind remembrance of a copy of "The Citizen" which I found awaiting me upon my return from the trade trip.

I wish to take this opportunity of telling you that not one of all the towns we visited did we enjoy the stay as much as we did at Berea. We all feel that we greatly profited by same.

We wish to thank all that had any hand in it for the kind reception received, and trust that we will be able to reciprocate whenever any of you come to Knoxville."

Mr. Maynard, of the Brookside Mills, writes:

Please accept my thanks for copy of The Citizen of the 13th inst. giving an account of the visit of the Knoxville Trade Trip Party to Berea. I had no more pleasant experience on the trip than that visit, which I shall long remember; it was inspiring and helpful to me in every way."

VOLUNTEER BAND

The meeting of the Volunteer Band Sunday afternoon was led by Pres. William J. Crouch. The occasion was especially impressive and helpful. Waldo B. Davison, an old member and enthusiastic supporter of the Band, was present and gave a very interesting talk. He told something of the work he has been doing since leaving Berea and of the position in Brazil to which he is soon to go. He is to be the forerunner of "Berea in South America."

The Band feels a great loss in the departure of Misses Blanche and Pansy Davis who were called home on account of sickness in their family. They will be missed greatly.

However, as old familiar faces are called away new people are raised up. Four new members joined Sunday afternoon. The work of missions deserves the attention of every thoughtful person. There is no greater work.

KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adlegation consisting of more than fifty Berea students and teachers attended the annual meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association held in Louisville last week. A special train ran from Richmond carrying the Berea and Richmond delegates.

Dean McAllister appeared on the program Friday morning discussing, "What I consider the Greatest Educational Problem in Kentucky." He presented the need of trained teachers.

On Friday afternoon at the meeting of the Kentucky Folklore Society, Professor Smith read a paper on, "The Modern Songs of the Mountain." Miss Anna Mae Wagers of the Normal Department charmed the audience by the rendition of some of the old ballads.

The main speakers were such famous personages as Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, Hon. J. Y. Jayner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, Chancellor James H. Kerkland of Vanderbilt University, Prof. Harry B. Clark of the University of the Tennessee.

The address, "Give the Girl a Chance," given by Miss L. M. Tarbell was one of special interest and one that will be remembered.

HANDICAP TRACK MEET

Last Thursday afternoon a handicap track meet was held on the main athletic field under the leadership of Professor Phalen. This was a preliminary contest before the regular track meet in May. We have some real athletes who will represent Berea in the state meet very creditably. The coach is on the field most every afternoon when weather permits. Everyone interested in this work should report for training.

Just to Remind You

Our Bank is Under Government Supervision. We Are Seeking Your Business.

Capital \$25,000 Surplus \$25,000
Profits \$8,000

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH COMRADE KELLY AND FAMILY

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our midst, Eliza Kelly, charter member of Capt. James West, Woman's Relief Corps, wife of Comrade Curtis F. Kelly,

Resolved, That we express to Comrade Kelly and his family our sincere sympathy in their loss, and assure them of our prayer that the Great Comforter may be very near to them and sustain them in their great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to Comrade Kelly, and that they be spread on the records of the Corps.

Committee:

Mrs. E. L. Hanson,
Mrs. Sallie Bicknell,
Mrs. W. Francis Hays
Mary H. Dodge, President.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

D. C. Clark, plaintiff, vs. L. O. Phelps, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action at the February term, 1916, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned will on Monday, May 1st, 1916, (County Court Day) at or about 11:30 o'clock a.m. to make the sum of \$330.20 sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., the following property:

Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) in Block "A," Prospect Addition to the City of Berea, Ky.

Terms: Said lots will be offered separately, and if either brings the sum of \$330.20 it alone will be sold; if neither brings said amount, both will be sold, first separately, and then as a whole. Said sale or sales will be on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser to execute to undersigned interest-bearing bonds with approved security, with lien retained to secure their payment, with privilege of paying principal and accrued interest at any time.

J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner. Ad-44

ZEPPELINS RAID BRITISH COAST (Continued From First Page)

and had thrown a few incendiary bombs. No details were known to the authorities, and only the bare statement that the Zeppelins had appeared was announced by the war office.

The raid was preceded by a reconnaissance about twelve hours before the appearance of the Zeppelins, by a German aeroplane. The air craft appeared over Dover, in Kent, perhaps a hundred miles to the south of the district visited by the Zeppelins. No bombs were dropped by the aeroplane, but whether this was due to the promptness with which the British anti-air craft guns opened fire on the aeroplane or because it was merely on a reconnoitering trip, is not known. About the same time that French infantry columns on the west bank of the Meuse rushed forward in a surprise attack against the new German lines northwest of Verdun, a squadron of French aviators set out on an extended raid of the German lines of communication, behind the Verdun front. Seventy shells and eighty incendiary bombs were dropped upon widely separated railway stations and bivouacs. The raid was one of the most important undertaken by the French since the Verdun fighting began.

The French infantry attack was directed against the German lines southeast of Naucourt and northwest of the Laurettes wood. Both were successful, according to the French communique, progress being made in the German communicating trenches. The French took thirty prisoners, including one officer.

The Germans made no infantry attack during the last twenty-four hours, but directed a heavy bombardment against the French positions Le Mort Homme.

Successful aeroplane raids by the French in the Belgian front were carried out. French squadrons twice bombarded the railroad station at Wyfvege, to the east of the forest of Houthust, throwing altogether forty-eight bombs. Many of the missiles reached their aim, according to the report. All the aeroplanes returned safely to the French lines.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The enamel finish of the steel body can be restored to its original lustre until the car literally looks like new.

This is constantly being done by owners after months of use. The enamel is baked onto the steel at intense heat. Dust and mud and neglect may dull its appearance—but the glossy finish is still there, waiting to be brought back by a simple process of cleaning.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is \$785 (f. o. b. Detroit)



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RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WATERMELON DISEASE

Anthraxnose Kills the Foliage and Causes the Fruit to Decay—May Be Controlled by Spraying

Watermelon growers in various sections of the country frequently suffer loss from a disease which kills the foliage and spots the fruit. The leaves are covered with irregular dark, dead spots and may die before the melons are ripe. The trouble develops on the fruit in the form of water-soaked and later sunken spots of varying size, which come to have a pink center made up of masses of the fungus spores. As the disease progresses the melons decay. This is anthraxnose and is caused by a parasitic fungus related to those which produce the apple bitter-rot and podspot of bean. The fungus causing watermelon anthraxnose attacks cucumbers, cantaloupes, and squashes, but probably not as a rule any other cultivated crops. Warm and moist or rainy weather is especially favorable to the spread and development of anthraxnose, and for this reason it was more prevalent than usual last season. The losses were particularly severe in some districts where melons are grown on a large scale for carload shipment.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture

The Department of Agriculture has found that the disease can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and trials of this treatment are recommended. The methods to be employed are substantially in use for potatoes, cucumbers, and other truck crops. The following points should be observed to insure success:

Use fresh home-made Bordeaux mixture. In preparing it, follow directions exactly, as much depends on the way the ingredients are combined. Use a good spray pump, operated at a pressure of 100 pounds or more. Spray thoroughly. The time of application depends on the weather and the development of the crop. The disease usually appears when the fruit is nearly grown. Watch carefully for the leaf-spot, and spray as soon as any appears. In any case make an application two weeks before maturity and a second week later.

Homemade Bordeaux Mixture

Ingredients: Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons.

Prepare the copper sulphate by suspending it in a gunny sack just below the surface of several gallons of water in a clean barrel. When the

sulphate is dissolved, which requires three or four hours, remove the sack and stir into the barrel enough additional water to make exactly 25 gallons of the copper solution.

Prepare the lime by slaking it slowly and thoroughly in a clean barrel, strain, and add enough additional water to make exactly 25 gallons of lime milk. Stir thoroughly.

Four the two ingredients together into another barrel, or better, directly into the spray tank, if it will hold 50 gallons. It is highly important to stir the mixture very thoroughly and to strain both ingredients before they are combined, as otherwise clogging of the spray nozzles might result. Use a copper or bronze wire strainer of 18 meshes to the inch. Do not put copper sulphate or Bordeaux mixture into tin or iron vessels; use wood or copper containers. Mix the Bordeaux as needed and apply at once. It is never so good after it has settled.

Stock Solutions

Everyone who uses Bordeaux mixture frequently and in quantity will find it convenient to keep concentrated stock solutions on hand, as these keep indefinitely if the water which evaporates is replaced.

Build an elevated platform to hold the barrels. Suspend 50 pounds of copper sulphate to dissolve in a 50-gallon barrel of water. Slake 50 pounds of lime in another barrel. Add water to make 50 gallons of lime milk. When Bordeaux mixture is needed stir both stock barrels and take from each as many gallons as the formula calls for in pounds. Dilute the copper sulphate in one barrel and the lime milk in another, each with half the water, and let the two run together into the strainer of the spray tank.

To those who expect to spray on a large scale a more detailed instruction about fungicides and their application than can be given here is available in Farmers' Bulletin No. 213.

CORN CLUB AND PIG CLUB MEMBERS

All Pig and Corn Club members are asked to meet in County Agent Spence's office, April 28, at 1 o'clock for the purpose of completing the plans for the spring work.

All boys who are now members are expected to be present and each member to bring another boy.

This is a very important meeting. The weighing of pigs, keeping of record books, United States Bulletins and ear punched will be discussed.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 78¢@78½¢, No. 3 white 77½¢@78¢, No. 2 yellow 78¢@78½¢, No. 3 yellow 77½¢@78¢, No. 2 mixed 77½¢@78¢, No. 3 mixed 77¢@77½¢, white ear 77¢@77½¢, mixed ear 76¢@77¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20.50, No. 2 \$18.50, No. 3 \$16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$19, No. 2 \$17, No. 1 clover \$14, No. 2 \$12.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 50½¢@51¢, standard white Northwestern 50¢@50½¢, No. 3 white Northwestern 48½¢@49½¢, No. 3 white local 46¢@47¢, No. 2 mixed 44¢@45¢, No. 3 mixed 42½¢@43½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.19@1.22, No. 3 \$1.14@1.18, No. 4 \$1@1.08.

Eggs—Prime firsts 21¢, firsts 20½¢, ordinary firsts 19½¢, seconds 17½¢, duck eggs 22¢, goose eggs 60¢.

Poultry—Broilers, 1 to 1½ lb, 35¢@36¢; 1½ lb and over, 30¢@35¢; fowls, 4 lbs. and over, 16½¢; under 4 lbs, 16¢; roasters, old, 12½¢; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 18¢; under 3 lbs, 17¢; colored, 16¢; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 23¢; young turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 20¢; crooked breasted, 10¢@12¢; cull 6¢@8¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.75@9.10; butcher steers, extra \$8.75@9, good to choice \$7.75@8.50, common to fair \$6@7.50; heifers, extra \$8.75@9, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, common to fair \$6@7.15; cows, extra \$6.75@7.50, good to choice \$6@6.75, common to fair \$4.75@5.75; canners \$4@4.50, stockers and feeders \$3.50@7.75.

Bulls—Holstein \$6.25@7, extra \$7.10@7.25, fat bulls \$7.25@7.50. Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$7.75@9.75, common and large \$5@9.50. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$9.65@9.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.65@9.70, mixed packers \$9.50@9.65, slugs \$7.75@8.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.25@9, select medium (160-175 lbs) \$9.25@9.45, light shippers \$8.85@9, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6@8.

Spades Gate the Bid

"They had an interesting game of auction at the Jinks home the other evening."

"How was that?"

"Why, Cholly Littlebrane was calling on Clara Jinks, and he wanted to make it one heart."

"Yes."

"But Clara stood out for two diamonds."

"Of course."

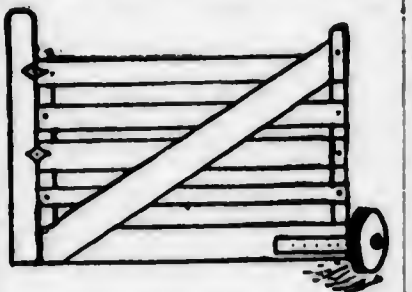
"And then Jinks got into the game with a handful of clubs."

"Including all the honors, I suppose."

"Whereupon Cholly passed—through the window—and made such a hole in the terrace they had to call it spades."

—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Gate Roller.
Instead of dragging the gate open, take a wagon box strap and nail or bolt it to the bottom slot of the gate, says E. J. Chambers in the Farm Progress. Saw a wooden roller, a sort



of a wooden wheel, from an eight inch log and bore a hole in the center. Place this on the strap and fasten it there with a washer and nut. Your gate will quit sagging, and you can roll it open or shut. There is no patent on this, and I want everybody to have the benefit of using it.

TIMELY FARM HINTS.

The old gardener says to look out for frost in spring or autumn, when the sunshine is very hot and the shade very cold and the shadows very deep. This indicates that the air is dry and radiation little checked.

Making a smudge in the garden at night when a frost is expected and spraying the plants thoroughly at the same time will help in preventing damage to plants by frost.

Beans, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, okra, pepper, pumpkins, squash, sweet potato and tomato are the vegetables most likely to be damaged by slight frosts.

Ringling fruit trees is recommended by some agriculture and fruit publications. Unless the trees are to be ruined do not indulge in ringling.

It is surprising how much fruit can be had from a small strawberry patch properly cared for, and for flavor no store berries ever compare. Try planting strawberry beds of the best varieties.

Never use lime on land where strawberries are to be planted. For fertilizer use acid phosphate in small quantities.

A Sure Cure.

"Doctor, my wife has lost her voice. What can I do about it?"
"Try getting home late some night."

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Jessie S. Moore, Director of Home Science

THE BEST LIFE POSSIBLE

"What is the use," someone is asking, "of all this stir about sanitation and food study, etc." In the good old days before anybody knew anything about germs or calories or any of these new-fangled ideas didn't people live just as long as they do now?

We answer, "No." It is true that some of those who were tough enough to overcome conditions developed strong constitutions somewhat as a storm buffeted tree grows sturdy. But the average length of the whole people has been somewhat lengthened in the last century by scientific discoveries in the treatment of diseases.

Now doctors are learning not only better ways for caring for the sick but how to keep people from becoming sick, and are telling us that a large percent of the ills we suffer are preventable, that we could keep things so sanitariously clean that few germs could reach us and that we could be so properly nourished that those which we must meet would not have power to harm us.

Take for instance this matter of food. Every farmer knows that it takes a different ration to fatten cattle than to produce the largest milk flow or to make the thoroughbred horse prance and show his mettle. He knows, too, that the creature that gets stunted in the first years of its life never gets wholly over it. When we see these examples of what just mere variations in feeding do for the lower animals isn't it reasonable to believe that what scientists tell us regarding the effects of diet on the human animal is true?

In some diseases as consumption almost no medicine is given but nourishment, rest and fresh air are depended on to effect the cure and

in all diseases the feeding of the right diet is of utmost importance. It is perfectly safe to say that as many people have died from the wrong food in illness as from the wrong medicine.

Wrong fare is also the cause of much headache, tired feeling, nervousness and other minor ailments which rob one of power to either be or do their best. This loss, which cannot be measured and which, because it is not acute enough to cause death or permanent bed-sickness, we pass over rather lightly, would startle us if there could be put before us at one time the sum total of what it means, say to the people of a single state.

The effect upon mental power of bodily health is too well known to need much discussion. Wrong viands may either surfeit or starve the brain.

Those who have had to deal with the deficient, dissipated and criminal classes tell us that much of these deplorable failures are caused or induced by mal-nutrition.

Physically, mentally, morally, we are that which we consume. We are very ready to admit that our spiritual failures are due to the weakness of the flesh.

If already, as I stated before, what the small body of scientific men know has lengthened and improved life—what may we not hope for when all the multitude of us common people everywhere shall learn and observe to do the things that will give us the best life possible.

There are as yet many problems and questions regarding these bodies unsolved and unanswered but there is on the other hand a great deal of established fact not known and practiced by the people as a whole which would very materially improve their lives.

Isn't it worth while?

DISARMAMENT

John G. Whittier.
"Put up the sword!" The voice of Christ once more

Speaks, in the pauses of the cannon's roar,

O'er fields of corn by fiery sickles reaped

And left dry ashes; over the trenches heaped

With nameless dead; o'er cities starving slow

Under a rain of fire; through wards of woe

Down which a groaning diapason runs

From tortured brothers, husbands, lovers, sons

Of desolate women in their far-off homes,

Waiting to hear the step that never comes!

O men and brothers! let that voice be heard,

War fails, try peace; put up the useless sword!

Fear not the end. There is a story told

In Eastern tents, where autumn nights grow cold,

And round the fire the Mongol shepherds sit

With grave responses listening unto it;

Once, on the errands of his mercy bent,

Buddha, the holy and benevolent,

Met a fell monster, huge and fierce to look,

Whose awful voice the hills and forests shook

"O son of peace!" the giant cried, "thy fate

Is sealed at last, and love shall yield to hate."

The unarmed Buddha looking, with no trace

Of fear or anger, in the monster's face,

In pity said: "Poor friend, even thee I love."

Lo! as he spoke the sky-tall terror sank

Into the form and fashion of a dove;

And where the thunder of its rage was heard,

Circle above him sweetly sang the bird;

"Hate hath no harm for love," so ran the song;

"And peace unweaponed conquers every wrong."

A SHASTA SUNSET

It is evening, far below me,

Twilight shadows slowly creep,

Flitting out the varied landscape,

Lulling every sound to sleep,

Save the faint and distant murmur

Of the river, born to me

By the softly sighing night wind

As it creeps from tree to tree.

Now the glorious sun is hidden,

Shadows up the highlands creep,

And the twilight settles deeper

On the river's sea-ward sweep;

While the distant mountain ranges

Change from light to darker hue,

Bearing 'twixt the earth and heaven

Battlements of azure hue.

Eastward Shasta's snowy glacier,

Bathed in sunlight, glistens still—

Grand, majestic, silent, solemn—

Gleams above the highest hill,

Like a pyramid of silver,

Matchless snowdrift, crystal white.

Emblem of our great Creator,

In its purity and might,

But the light of day is fading

Slowly from the ruddy west,

And the shadows softly creeping,

Up the mountain's mighty breast

Change the snow from white to lead

en,

Ashy gray to deeper blue,

Till the peak is almost hidden

By the gleaming's dusky hue.

Almost hidden; yet its summit,

Burning with the sun's last ray,

Flashes like a radiant diamond,

Or a lamp across the bay;

Flashes for a single moment,

Then, as deeper darkness grows,

In its place the hoary summit

Takes the color of the rose;

Rosy hue that, like a halo,

Hovers o'er the mighty scene,

Slowly fading from the mountain

Like the echo of a dream;

While across the dark'ning heavens,

Angels trim each starry light,

Smiling down they whisper softly

Sunset land, good night, good night!"

—C. S. Knight.

HOUSE PLANTS.

An Expert Gives Sound Advice About Their Care.

EXCESS OF WATER IS BAD.

Amateurs Who Like Foliage in Their Homes Will Enjoy These Helpful Hints About What Green Things Indoor Need and What They Abhor.

A leading writer on plant lore tells us there are three ways of watering a plant—two wrong ways and one right way. The first he speaks of as the "little and often" plan, which suits the unmethodical, who water plants whenever they think about it, usually giving a small quantity each time. The result of following such a method is that the water does not really penetrate the soil to any extent. The line of moisture is near the top of the soil, and the roots that lie below this line and main roots are always deep roots rarely receive any water. Thus the terminal ends of all long roots die generally and the plant has a more or less sickly appearance. Watering may keep the plant alive, but it does not keep it in a state of health. And, as has been said so often, half healthy plants are always unsightly.

The second method, which is just the opposite of the first, is to overwater the plants. Irrespective of temperature, they continue to receive each day large amounts of water. Thus the soil which is kept saturated ceases to be soil and becomes mere mud, and the only plants that will thrive in mud are aquatic.

But there is another way to water, which is the right one, and the sooner the amateur learns this rule the better. The appearance of the surface of the soil in the ordinary terra cotta flower-pot is a sure indication of the condition of the soil below the surface. If the top of the soil is moist you can be perfectly sure the rest of it is moist. When by evaporation this moisture has passed off to such an extent that the soil takes on a dry look it is safe to conclude that more water is needed, and then more should be applied. There are other methods that indicate a plant's need of water, but the appearance of the soil is the safest for the amateur to follow. While the soil is moist you are safe in withholding water.

Each potted plant requires drainage. This must be provided to keep the soil from washing down and clogging up the hole in the bottom of the pot. A few small pieces of broken crockery or oyster shells make admirable drainage. Each four or five inch pot requires from one inch to an inch and a half of drainage—larger pots more.

This idea of drainage is based on scientific principles and cannot be ignored if you would have healthy plants. It does away with all danger of overwatering, since water enough to injure the roots cannot collect in a well drained pot.

The temperature of the water doesn't make any difference. The water as it comes from the faucet is used by the biggest growers.

The best exposure for plants is a southern one; next choice is an eastern one; the third western, and last, and least, is the northern exposure.

The reason a western exposure is not so good is because of the intense heat of the afternoon sun.

The choice of plants that do well in a northern exposure is very limited. Lack of sunshine causes lack of flowers. Of course many of our most beautiful foliage plants do well in such a location. Evaporation takes place slowly where there is a dearth of sunshine; therefore plants in northern windows require less water. It is well each week to stir up with a knife the soil of all plants having only a northern light. This keeps the soil loose.

If you would have fine, healthy plants never keep them in a window that is shaded by a curtain.

ALWAYS GOOD STYLE.

The Kind of Hat Smart With All Suits and All Street Wear.

This is one of the modish black satin hats. The cut brim is finished with a



A SPRING MODEL.

bow of black satin held by a jeweled ornament. These smart hats, an suitable for everyday use, come in navy, tan and brown satin, as well as black.

Bouillon.

Six pounds of beef and soup bones; cut up the meat and break the bones; add two quarts of cold water and let it simmer slowly until all the strength is exhausted from the meat. It will take about four hours. Strain through a fine sieve, removing every particle of fat. Season with salt and pepper only.



PAINT UP!



Get the Paint Brush Working!

It Will Make the Home More Attractive and Healthful.

Get Your Paint Brush Ready For Clean Up and Paint Up Time.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. BELLENS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course of the Moody
Bible Institute, Chicago.
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 30

PETER DELIVERED FROM PRISON.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 12:1-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of Jehovah
encampeth round about them that fear
him, and delivereth them.—Isaiah 24:7.

One day the "sons of Zebedee" desired Jesus to grant a carte blanche petition. Pressed further as to their particular request, they petitioned for the seats of authority on the right and left hand of Jesus in glory. In reply Jesus said that such a petition was not a proper one nor intelligently asked, but according to their intrepid assertions of willingness they should be baptized with his baptism of death (Mark 10:35-45), and that the greatest of his followers should be "servant of all." Today's lesson is a fulfillment of that prophecy.

I. Peter in Prison, the Church Praying (vs. 1-6). Persecutions had been resumed (9:31) after a temporary lull. Some people serve Christ by living, others by yielding up their lives for his sake. James (not the one mentioned in chapter 15) was slain and Peter's death delayed in order not to pollute the feast of the Jewish Holy week. Peter's position was perilous. Sixteen soldiers guarded him in a Roman dungeon. But his enemies had left God out of their calculations and the believers had linked themselves through prayer with the source of all power. Against such a force Herod's cunning plan, whereby he might curry favor with the Jews (v. 3), is powerless. But it is now almost the hour for Peter's execution. Why the delay? The greater to demonstrate the power of God. Herod and the Jews cared not for, nor recognized, Easter, but God cared for his servant and honored the prayers of his saints. Peter's faith in the plans and purposes of God is indicated by his slumber and the need of being fully awakened by the angel. There are four things about that vigil of prayer (v. 5) offered by the church on Peter's behalf, which was so wondrously answered. (1) It was directed "unto God." Some prayers are offered to audiences or the ears of man, but not such as are answered. We have heard prayers, so-called, offered where the name of Jesus is never mentioned, and scarcely the name of God. Literally (v. 5) this was a "stretch-out-ly" prayer, and its earnestness was such as to circumvent this vile grandson of Herod the Great. (2) It was made "without ceasing" ("earnestly" R. V.). There was a sincerity and an intensity of desire on Peter's behalf which language can scarcely express (See also Rom. 8:26). The same word is used of our Lord's prayer in the garden when "His sweat was as great drops of blood falling down to the ground" (Luke 22:44, Rom. 15:30, Col. 4:12, 13, R. V.). There is little such prayer to be found, but once found it is answered.

II. Prayer Answered, Peter at Liberty (vs. 7-11). The messenger of God (v. 7) brought light, yet the servant of God needed awakening, a suggestion to apply to our modern church life. His method of awakening Peter suggests that it often takes sharp blows to arouse us to our duties and privileges. The sinner has to be awakened before he can be delivered. Deliverance is more needed than sleep.

III. Joy and Amazement (vs. 12-17). Peter, finding himself untrammelled and free upon the streets of the city, and no longer angel-accompanied, at once repaired to his friends. Do we seek the prayer meetings? It was startling indeed for the subject of their prayers to knock at the door; perhaps he should have been more considerate of their feelings. One, Rhoda, readily responded, and it was her persistent faith that finally overcame the lack of faith on the part of the others. While they were yet speaking God had answered (Isa. 65:24), but such a prompt and complete deliverance was not expected, and it amazed and bewildered them. Rhoda seemed to be expecting Peter, for as soon as she answered Peter's rap at the door she recognized his voice (v. 14), and from sheer joy over the good news she was able to communicate it to those praying, but she neglected the important duty of opening the door for Peter. She was only a "maid" and her message was but foolishness (Luke 24:11), which her elders sought to explain, but poor Peter still outside, "continued knocking," which soon convinced those within, and upon opening the door they "saw him" and were "astounded."

Calming their fears and admonishing them to hold their peace (v. 17), Peter turned their thoughts from himself to Jesus and commanded that James, the leader of the Jerusalem church, and "the brethren," be informed of his deliverance.

Meanwhile he went to "another place." Herod when he sought to execute Peter according to his plan (vs. 3, 4) was angered at the turn of events, vented his wrath upon Peter's guards (v. 18), and in seeming disgust and disgust over the escape of this great leader, retired to his capital, Caesarea.

CASE AGAINST VOTES FOR WOMEN

(Continued from Page 6)

The metropolitan district of Philadelphia could accommodate the population of five suffrage States, yet these States average twice the area of Pennsylvania. Persons, not territory, are what we must consider in politics; and every evil, every danger from the addition of women to the electorate, would be intensified here in the East on account of our larger cities and larger problems in government.

That the women of Australia or Wyoming vote wisely in a sparsely settled community is no indication that the women who would vote in New York or Boston would do any better than the partially enfranchised women who vote in Chicago, and if they would not, then the late primary election in the Windy City is the index to a sufficient reason for not adopting woman suffrage here. If 150,000 women can do no better than help to nominate a reactionary Mayor, while one of the most respected citizens finds it necessary to remove to a State "with decent tax laws," woman suffrage is a rank failure. It has multiplied troubles, without furnishing one additional remedy or solution.

3. Does the "world" need women in politics? The focus of woman's work in the public interest is our greatest social problem—the child. Unless she succeeds in forming the foundations of honesty and character in youth, the State's laws will be always needed, enforced by men, in order to protect the people against her untrained offspring. Many of our prisons, and most of our reform institutions for juvenile criminals, could be emptied in one generation by a general specialization in old-fashioned "home training" on the part of the mothers of America. The saddest sight in our country is when a mother must ask the State to confine a son or daughter whom she has failed to teach restraint, self-control, and respect for the rights of others. If conditions are corrupt, we can no more indict the men than the mothers of such men. If it is true, as feminists claim, that there are two standards of morality for the sexes—by whose consent does such a situation exist?

These are only a few of woman's peculiar problems, which, if she could solve, would do away with the necessity for much legislation that now exists. Laws are made to correct, repair, or confine the character that represents a poor human product of the marriage partnership, and we certainly cannot help the product by taking the principal partner off the job and putting her to making more laws to mend what she might better learn to prevent. When a business turns out cracked, broken, or inferior goods, it does not doubt the capacity of the repair shop—it investigates the construction department—but the suffragists have left "home, heaven, and mother" to the ancient "antis" and sought a place in politics to practice panaceas on the social evils that can only be abolished by parents' producing purer and better sons and daughters.

If the feminists, the suffragists, and the socialists suddenly dropped out of American life tomorrow not one cog would be lost in the wheel of human progress; if the women of the Western States were disfranchised next week neither the State nor the women would lose anything of advantage to security, social justice, or popular happiness.

4. Are the interests of taxpaying women represented in Government? How? By the same public opinion that represents the interests of the tax-payer who is a minor, an estate, a foreigner, or a corporation. That lack of a vote has never been alleged by any of these classes as a reason of protest against paying taxes, shows that taxes entitle one to nothing but protection to life and property, which women get as well as men. Moreover, since the question is one where the tax-payer's interest is toward the lowest price possible for his protection, he or she fares best in a male suffrage State where the taxes are least oppressive.

5. Why has woman suffrage never been repealed, the suffragists ask? If it is not a success, why has it spread over eleven neighboring States? In the first place, woman suffrage was tried and found wanting in New Jersey as early as 1807, and abolished in that State after election frauds in which women participated. Prominent women, jurists, and newspapers in the suffrage States have asserted repeatedly that the vote would be repealed if again submitted with the women voting. These are very significant and emphatic statements, considering how hard it is to get any sort of radical legislation repealed. Besides, seven of the suffrage States have adopted it since 1910 in regions where the political problems will not become acute enough for years to allow them to feel the full effects of feminism in Government.

Much more can be said in regard to the effect of political life on the women themselves, and here is where the chief danger lies. We would not be likely to have a woman President, even with all the women voting, or to feel that the women's ballots had exerted a marked influence on our general election. The men would outvote them, on the whole, and retain their "tyranny" over woman. But, in massing numbers of female politicians behind minor candidates in congested districts in large cities, we would expose every venal woman to political as well as moral corruption. Every analysis of the recent Chicago vote shows that the women's ballots were more available to the men running against reform, and for a "wide-open town."

Every serious minded person must question the way in which women's votes are helping Chicago. On the other hand, it raises the issue as to whether the average man desires his wife, daughter or mother exposed to such contests wherein she becomes only an "equal" to the sort of women who turn out for the "Linky Dinks," and "Bathhouse Johns."

"If politics is dirty, woman's talent for house-cleaning will clean it," the suffragists say, but instead, facts answer fancies again on this point by showing us that it is easier to soil and spoil the woman's spotless cloak of reputation and character than it is to use it as a mop for the mud of politics and attempt to save it from the stain. Right after the primaries in Chicago, we have one of the highest representatives of the "reform" element among the suffragists telling us that the women who supported the Republican candidate at the primaries will vote for the Democrat at the election because "the women want to be with the winner and not waste their votes." In other words, after swearing they were Republicans in order to vote at the primary—a declaration which they cannot legally change for two years—these women are going to "flip" to the Democrats at the election to be "with winners." This is the naivest confession of daring political duplicity we have ever heard.

It indicates impressively that political opportunism is, if anything, increased by adding women to the electorate, and in a situation where democracy's chief hope lies in encouraging at least two strong parties, the women's disposition to "flip" to the winner threatens a serious danger—the continuance of a party in such overwhelming political power that it might establish an oligarchy by abuse of patronage.

Woman's work is more important than politics. It is not that women could not take up politics, but that there is no one left to do woman's work if she does. The extent to which suffrage agitation detracts from charitable enterprises and relief work is appalling, and the chief aim of the "antis" is to remove the political occasion of such a deplorable defection of woman's duties from her field of highest efficiency and greatest service to the State.

AN IMMIGRANT WHO IS GLAD HE CAME TO AMERICA

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears a page devoted to short accounts of interesting farmers who have made successes. Following is a brief extract from an account of an Italian emigrant who has done well:

"Twenty-six years ago Angelo Moretine, his wife Teresa, and their six children alighted from a train at Holden, Mo. Angelo Moretine had six silver dollars in his pocket, knew no language but Italian, and his possessions were in the bundles and his odd-looking little trunk."

"Now the Moretines, who a little more than a decade ago were herdsmen on Mount Tonalé, overlooking the Austro-Italian frontier, own 350 acres of Johnson County, Mo., land worth \$100 an acre. The Moretines own a lot of live stock and farming equipment, and have money in the bank."

THE NEXT STEP.

"So the naibest man that your present faith, poor and weak and imperfect as it is, can make you be. Live up to your present growth, your present faith. So, and as any, do you take the next straight step forward, as you stand strong where you are now. So any can you think the curtain will be drawn back and there will be revealed to you what lies beyond.—Phillips Brooks.

NEWS OF WEST AFRICA MISSION

Issued by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions
April 4, 1916

Letter from Elat Station, dated January 24th, 1916, gives a full account of the occupation of that Station by the Allied forces.

Before the occupation the German Government had requisitioned the industrial plant for ammunition factory. The machinery, however, was moved to the Girl's dormitories, and the personal belongings of the missionaries themselves to Metet and nearby villages outside the war zone established by the Government.

Mr. Dager made Mekalat (3 miles from Elat on the Metet road) his headquarters. He sends the following account of the happenings from January 3rd to 24th.

"I spent my first night there on Monday, January 3rd, the same day the other missionaries left for Metet."

Dr. Fraser had gone on to Efulen to hold communions in the churches in that district, Efulen having been declared in the war zone for several months and the missionaries ordered out. Miss Lalbie had been sent to Metet, and Mr. R. O. Johnson to Olama. Dr. Fraser left Elat December 22nd and was at Alam December 26th and held Communion at Efulen on January 2nd to which place the people of Zingi had come, and he was back at Mejaup Meha on the Elat district on January 9th having a communion service at that place.

It was impossible for me to hold communion at Elat on January 2nd the regular time for it, as the preceding week every one at the Station was busy in getting out as the industrial buildings were in use by the German Government for the moulding of shells and bullets.

I went on Tuesday to Nko'o Etye, 11 miles from Elat on a road free from any military activity, and we had a good communion service which was attended by 2359 people, and at which I baptized 71 people.

I was planning to be at Afav Engon, 10 miles from Elat on the Lolodorf road on January 16th, and had sent my loads ahead, but I had them recalled and the communion appointment cancelled, as it became certain that the allied forces were getting near to Eholowo'o. So I had just a preaching service at Mekalat which I had taken as my residence during these days we were forced out of Elat. It is as I said three miles from Elat on the Metet road; 376 people were present. Doctor Fraser was at the leper colony and reported a larger attendance than usual. This leper colony is in connection with the German Government Station at Eholowo'o. As Eholowo'o was taken by the French on Wednesday, January 19th, you will see that our work while hampered and restricted has never been even temporarily abandoned.

On Monday in the nearby villages the firing of guns was heard. On Tuesday they were plainly heard at Mekalat, the village in which we were staying. From 6 a.m. till evening the firing was heard, and Tuesday evening the French were at Lo'o, about 5 miles from Eholowo'o. They had come on the railroad going east from Duala through Edea to a point north of Olama, and then came south through Olama to Eholowo'o. They entered Eholowo'o about 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, January 19th.

We were necessarily in trying situations, but it was a blessing to the people that Dr. Fraser and I were near at the time. While the advance of the Allies was anticipated, and the Germans were withdrawing in haste, the rapidity of the drive made the last few days a hasty flight. The sad part of it was the tramp-tramp of human burden bearers. They passed by the thousands from before break of day until late in the night, some falling by the wayside. On Sunday afternoon we found a soldier who had died while being carried, and had been left by the frightened carriers by the roadside. After some persuasion we induced the people of the village to carry him to the hospital corps for burial. Sadder still was the case of those left starving and sick to die by the roadside, because they could no longer keep pace with the hurrying, weary heavy-laden throng. I brought one of the native medical assistants to look after these who dropped by the wayside and hid in fear in the bushes until such time as they dared or were forced by hunger to show themselves. One man came in who had been just back of our house. He had come a long distance and could not make himself understood by the Bulu until I found one who had been to the place from which this man had

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY. With careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks as rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for Foundation and Vocational students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1916....	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 3, 1916	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens March 29th. Hurry! If you don't get in at the beginning of the term it will be too late to enter classes this Spring. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary.

*Commerce extra fees. See cata-log pages 38 and 39.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

been taken. His story was that only 100 were left of 400 who started with them. Under treatment he is recovering. Another like him was found too late and died in an abandoned house, where we found him emaciated with nothing to cover him as he had had nothing to feed him.

And I can never forget the experience with the man whose bitter misfortune had bereft him of reason. Animal-like in his crouching and his cry. Starting terrified at any unusual sound. With wide staring eyes from a face put close to mine as if to discern if this white man meant to force him into service. I led him along to a quiet place and had him fed and provided with a shelter for the night. But the next morning he had fled as we found him without the semblance of a garment and to what had he gone? For who would care for him in his wild terrified flight.

On Monday, two days before Eholowo'o was taken, at the request of the German Government we took over thirty-one sick people, which number was about doubled in the next two days, with attendants and machines to care for them. On the same day we received also by their request several hundred war prisoners as refugees. These also increased in number so that by Wednesday there were fully 1,000 refugees under our care. These prisoners were mostly women and children and old or incapacitated younger men. They had been taken from places near the war zone, lest they aid the Allies with supplies of food or because they had given such aid. Food was to be furnished on Wednesday. I was to send twenty of them on that day to get it from the Government, but that was the day Eholowo'o was taken, and it was a great problem to feed those people who dare not get away from Elat.

Wednesday morning it was apparent to all that the fighting would reach us on that date. Tuesday I had started twice for Elat to see what could be done for the refugees. In the morning just after I started the firing seemed so close that I decided to go back lest I be cut off from Mekalat, where a great number of our Evangelists and teachers had come for protection to be with us. Tuesday p.m. I started to walk by the back bush path, but just after I left, it sounded again as if the advance to Eholowo'o was imminent and I was called back.

Wednesday a.m., at 8:20, a messenger came from the native left in charge at Elat that he could not control the people as many not properly refugees were fleeing to Elat who might draw the fighting to that place. So I mounted my bicycle

and made a run for it, expecting to return by the back path. It took sometime to get those away who did not belong there and to quiet the refugees and it was 9:30 before I could start back. The shooting had been going on for an hour having started just before I left. The boy who was to have come the back path to meet me turned back when the guns were heard and so I decided to make a run back the way I came. I found afterwards that it was just about an hour after I had passed through the German lines that the French came in. A number of the Germans got away by using the cross path, but a party of them, about 14 put an ambush, the nearest man of whom was only 35 yards from where Doctor Fraser and I were staying. We asked that it be removed but it was not done until the French scouts were sighted and a volley fired at them.

From the first the French were courteous and kind. We were taken at once to see the Colonel in charge of this expedition, and talked with him just a little distance from where the cannon was sending its shots into Eholowo'o. We later saw him and conversed about our work, and returned to Elat, and we are happy indeed to be here again and have sent for the other missionaries. But it will take time and work to get our things back from Metet and in order again.

We know you have been praying for us and are anxious about us so I am sending this rather full letter.

I am sure you will have heard of the full possession of Kamerun by the Allied forces before this reaches you, and so my thought would be that relief should be sent so that some of us may leave at once as it is sorely needed by all whose furloughs are now due.

This last week has been very hard on us and we will be glad to have a little respite. The refugees left on Sunday, and the sick people today (those who were in condition to leave).

A great number of deserters from the German Army are loose in the country ravaging and plundering. Some of our people have lost their all. Some mission loads have been taken, and one boy killed for his faithfulness in trying to save some mail we had sent to Metet. After the boxes had been broken into knowing that the missionaries especially valued mail he took it from where it had been thrown away and when found with it was killed. Even before we knew of it the matter was taken up by the French who have sent a company of soldiers to the place to look into the matter."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

WOOL GROWERS

Do you want your wool made into goods? Do you want honest woolen goods? Equal to mother's make! Write Harriman-Riverside Woolen Mills, Harriman, Tenn., Box 26. Ad-42, 3, 40, 7.

JACKSON COUNTY

Privett

Privett, Apr. 22.—Bob Ward became sick with appendicitis last Tuesday and was taken to the hospital and had an operation performed. He is doing very well.—The school at the Gray Hawk College will close Friday.—The trustees of this vicinity are very busy taking the school census.—The Rev. Albert Bowman of Annville passed thru this vicinity enroute to Sturgeon, Ky.—Mrs. L. V. Morris and step son, Farris, are visiting Mrs. Morris' father, Frank Allen, of Clay County this week.—Rev. Harvey Johnston will preach at Gray Hawk Saturday and Sunday.—There was some special Easter music given at Gray Hawk last Sunday afternoon.—Eva Peters is home from school spending vacation.—Misses Cora and Lou Evans of Owsley County was visiting relatives at Privett from Friday until last Monday.—There was a crowd of young folks at Bob Evans' home last Saturday night.—Harry Brandenburg, of Cresmont visited his father-in-law, L. J. Peter, last Sunday.

Tyner

Tyner, April 23.—Farmers are up with the times and are ready to plant corn.—Roy Moore will return to Lexington tomorrow.—Charlie Moore, who has been working in Hamilton, O., the past winter, has returned home to farm this spring.—Sam Davidson lost a nice two-year old mare last week.—John Miller lost a good two-year old heifer.—Quite a crowd of young people met at the falls of Flat Lick today and had some pictures made by Theo. Bundy.—Married, April 22, Miss Nora Jones Mr. James Amyx, of Maulden. We wish them a pleasant and prosperous journey through life.

Nathanston

Nathanston, Apr. 22.—People of this neighborhood are farming and gardening quite extensively, although we have had a late spring and freezing weather it is predicted that the peach crop is not a failure.—The several cases of measles in this neighborhood are reported as doing nicely. Mrs. Jeff Hoskins of Middleton is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Jesse McWhorter of this place, who has been very poorly with measles but is reported as improving.—Wickliff McWhorter who came home from Hamilton to be with home folks who were having measles returned on Wednesday of last week.—Uncle John McKinney who has been very poorly for some time is no better.—Mrs. Martha J. Huest and daughter, Seilda, accompanying the week at the home of Morris Sandlin of Sexton's Creek.—Little Lester Wells, son of Jas. Wells who underwent an operation one day last week, is improving.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Apr. 25.—Me. and Mrs. Nat Hurl have moved to Illinois.—The school board met Saturday and hired Me. Lutes for the professor of the Paint Lick school for next year.—Mrs. W. O. Anderson is very ill in the Danville Hospital. Her daughter Margaret has come from her home in Tennessee to be with her, and Mr. Anderson has purchased a new auto so he can go back and forth from home every day.—Mrs. W. C. Haley and little son William, Jr., are visiting her mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson.—Friends of Mrs. H. P. Conn (formerly of this county but who now lives in Richmond) will be sorry to hear of her illness.—Miss Agnes Henderson of Lancaster is the guest of Mrs. Estridge and other friends.—The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. Rice Woods last Wednesday afternoon.—The material for the bridge across White Lick Creek is being hauled from the station and will soon be

ready for the men to put it across.—Mike Noe is having a beautiful house built on his farm on the Lancaster pike four miles from Paint Lick.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Apr. 21.—Tom Powell's house burned last Thursday and all its contents. Reports say fire was caused from Mrs. Powell fumigating. No insurance. Mr. Powell and family have our deepest sympathy.—Born last week to Joe Daniel and wife a girl named Margaret.—Mrs. Mike Jennings and her two children of Danville, Ill., came last Tuesday, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wes Van Winkle.—Mrs. Laura Cade and children of Berea spent last week visiting friends and relatives here.—Bud Bowling and family of Kirksville visited his father, Hiram Bowling, Saturday and Sunday.—The Rev. George Childers filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Lambric

Lambric, Apr. 21.—Jeery Carpenter of this place was in Jackson on business the first of the week.—Mrs. Joe Bales, who has been on the sick list for some time, is some better at this writing.—H. B. Kieth is in Jackson on official business this week.—James Blanton and some of the boys caught a nice lot of fish.—The farmers in this vicinity are planting corn now and general farming is commenced.—Rev. S. B. Fugate and H. B. Kieth will preach at the Shepherd School House the fifth Sunday in April. Every body is invited to come.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Apr. 22.—Several from this place were called to Manchester on business Monday.—The Misses Mary and Bertie Davison, Maud and Bessie Reynolds, Ellen and Rosa Callihan and Adia Hamilton of Maulden attended church at this place last Sunday.—John E., the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Neely, died Thursday evening at five o'clock of spinal trouble. He only lived a few days after taking sick.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, April 24.—The Rev. R. J. Taylor filled his regular appointment at Corinth Saturday and Sunday.—Samuel Sparks leaves today for Hamilton, O., where he expects to be gone for some time.—Miss Florence Hunter of Fox is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bryan Moores.—W. F. Fielder had the misfortune of letting fire, while burning broom sage, get into his orchard and damaged it very badly.—Joe Vaughn had two head of cattle to die last week.—W. C. Moores and W. E. Fielder attended court at Mt. Sterling last Monday and bought several head of cattle.—Miss Ethel Fielder gave the young folks a social last Wednesday night.—Claude Jonson had the misfortune of getting his house burned Wednesday.—Ross Joelan and wife of Clark county visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks Saturday night and attended church at Corinth Sunday.

Irvine

Irvine, April 26.—Mrs. Charles Cundiff left for Middletown, O., Monday.—Huford Powell is seriously ill with typhoid.—The Reverend Fryman filled his appointment at Dry Ridge Saturday night.—Mrs. C. F. Masters entertained quite a few of her friends at dinner Sunday.—Charles Tyree was in Richmond and Lexington last week.—Miss Sophia Benton was the pleasant guest of Elizabeth Masters Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Masters of Iron Mound are visiting relatives here.—These cheers for The Citizen.

MADISON COUNTY

Big Hill

Big Hill, Apr. 24.—Big Hill has been on a boom leasing land to the oil and gas companies.—Mrs. Philip Hayes and Lucy Hayes spent last Saturday at Berea with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Harrison.—Mrs. Kate Green, Mr. and Mrs. Tiff Chasteen and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McKeehan spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Beuben Gabbard.

—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Abrams and family have moved back here from Indiana. Also Ebb Hamey and wife have moved here.—Miss Martha Lucas and Opal Simpson spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. James Withers.—Mrs. Ellen Abrams struck a brass tack in her foot which has given her some trouble, but is improving some.

Coyle

Coyle, Apr. 22.—The farmers are catching up with their work.—Walter Powell got through planting corn this week. Every body in this neighborhood is almost done gardening.—Mrs. James Powell, who has been sick for some time, is improving very fast.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winkler were in Richmond Wednesday.—Mrs. Golden and children of Red Lick were visiting Joe Todd and sister Mary for a few days last week.—Mrs. Hugh Murray spent Tuesday with Miss Lottie Edwards.—Mrs. Powell and daughter were shopping in Richmond Tuesday.—Mrs. Louisa Blanton was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Powell, Wednesday.

Kingston

Kingston, April 24.—Miss Kathleen Maupin, who is a student of Cardone College spent Easter with her parents.—Arthur Riddle and

—Franklin Margison, who recently moved here from Irvine, has accepted a position with a Mt. Sterling grocery firm and is now on the road.—Clay City will have a home coming this year about July 15, if plans that are now under way are completed.—The writer along with many others in Eastern Kentucky is enjoying the Citizen from cover to cover especially the articles on corn growing prepared by the county agent.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, April 24.—Elbow grease is about to give out, and axle grease will not supply the demand, but a good shower will.—T. H. Hurst moved his saw mill which was at the mouth of Needmore to his farm on the Holy Fork, and is ready for business.—J. D. Kidd, the deputy sheriff, was around the other day, having the boys to give bonds who had been violating the law and subscribed for The Citizen.—Ans Peters lost a fine cow; said to be worth \$75.00.—Rev. A. D. Bowman filled his regular appointment at Walnut Grove Sunday, and was unanimously invited to come again. He will preach at Cannon Chapel Saturday night and Sunday.—Della Bowman is with her sis-

THE SWORD'S FATE

Swords they were, made of the finest of steel,
Keen were they—so that the foeman might feel
Pain of the sharpest—with death standing near—
Terror, and horror, and torture, and fear.

Swords they were—bright with a silver-blue light
Cold as the moonlight on ice in the night,
Merriless—hewing at flesh and at bone,
Killing in thousands—or killing alone.

Swords they were—then in a moment of peace,
Men laid them down for a bit of release
From all the fighting—and they were alone,
Dull and forgotten as fragments of stone.

Swords they were, but in the fire's red heat
They for the first time have suffered defeat,
Poured into molds by a calm-loving race;
They have come out with a plow's noble grace.

Oh that the swords of the nations might be
Melted in fires, that over the sea
Victims might say of their blood-reddened spoil:
"Swords they were—now they are tilling the soil."
—Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in the Christian Herald.

family of Paint Lick visited Mr. and Mrs. Holla Riddle Sunday.—Mrs. Isa Eager and little daughter, Margaret Earle, of Beattyville are visiting at still going around.—It is reported that Hon. John C. Eveside of Booneville, Circuit Judge of the 3rd Judicial district, gave one of the most interesting instructions to the grand jury at its last session ever given at the town of Booneville.—H. D. Peters of Island City and Jasper Carmack of Blake will be readers of The Citizen.—There were services at the Southern Methodist Church Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday afternoon, conducted by the Reverend Hale of Buck Creek.

Conkling

Conkling, April 24.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birch on Wednesday morning, April 12.—Andy Birch and Miss Callie Hoskins were married on April 13 at the bride's home. Eldee J. W. Anderson officiated. An elegant supper was served to about twenty guests.—Mrs. Sylvania Combs is improving after a severe attack of rheumatism.—Mrs. James Lytle is poorly at this writing.—Miss Myrtle Blake made a business trip to Booneville Monday.—Sam King is recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis.—We had a very pleasant Easter this year, as a rule Easter Sunday is blustery.—W. M. Parker's family have measles.—Miss Daisy Moore resigned as postmistress at Blake and William Mayes has been appointed.

Blake

Blake, Apr. 24.—The farmers are taking advantage of the pretty weather, fixing their corn land. Some are trying to plant at once.—The measles in this part of the county is dying down, no new cases at all.—Married on last Thursday, Andy Birch to Miss Callie Hoskins of this place. We wish the young married couple all the happiness of life.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elias Neely, last Saturday, a fine girl baby. Mother and little one are very poorly at this writing.—Miss Lula Peters and her sister, Mrs. Bessie Neely and little son Lawrence, who went to Ohio a few months ago have been dangerously ill with measles since going there.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sheelidan Bicknell a fine baby boy.—Mr. Blake has moved to his new home at Mayoe, and is gardening some now.—Me. and Mrs. Willie Harvey have moved to Blake.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, April 25.—The farmers in this vicinity are well up with their spring work, out sowing is over and some corn planted. The good roads bond issue carried by a nice majority. There will be six main thoroughfares improved to the adjoining county lines.—The oil fever is getting to a boiling point in this county as evidenced by the keen competition between the different oil companies for leases on land. There are just a few acres remaining that have not been leased. The drilling outfit of B. A. Bonieville & Co. is now at work on the G. W. Clark farm along Haddwick's Creek, where several years ago there were two wells put down and oil struck but not in paying quantities.—There is an epidemic of measles along Haddwick's Creek. A number of families are confined but as yet no cases are reported as being se-

As Others See It.

Chicago, April 25.—The United States is anxious to "give away" the Philippine island before Japan takes them away. This is the crux of the "Philippine independence" movement as the Philippines see it. Theodore R. Yangoe, the "Carnegie" of the islands, is in Chicago and in an interview defined the eagerness of many Americans to free the Philippines as a means of averting friction with Japan.

Texas Liquor Law Invalid.

Washington, April 25.—The Texas statute of 1907, imposing a tax of \$5,000 a year on each place handling liquor cash on delivery, was held invalid by the supreme court of the United States as an interference with interstate commerce. The Webb-Kenyon prohibition law was not involved, the case arising before its enactment.

Anxious For War to End.

New York, April 25.—Mrs. Missouri Hawkins, who has just celebrated her 101st birthday, declares her greatest desire is not to live longer, but to see Europe's war ended.

Not Too Proud to Fight.

New York, April 25.—General Grant's grandson, Captain Algernon Sartoris, is here from Europe to offer his sword again to the United States army. "You can say," he said to reporters, "that a grandson of General Grant is not too proud to fight."

Cartoonist's Mother Dies.

Chicago, April 25.—Mrs. John Barr McCutcheon died at her residence, 39 East Schiller street. She was the mother of John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist, George Barr McCutcheon, novelist, Benjamin F. McCutcheon and Jessie McCutcheon Raleigh.

\$1,000 in Plate.

Chicago, April 25.—For the second time in two years an anonymous person slipped a \$1,000 bill into the Easter contribution plate at St. Luke's Episcopal church, Evanston, without leaving any means of identification.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued From First Page)

his firm has closed contracts for the equipment and erection of their new central power plant.

The initial cost of plant and equipment is to be about \$175,000, and the equipment in consist of two 2,000-horse power steam turbines, two 500-horse power boilers, with automatic stokers, and generators to produce a maximum of 33,000 volts. There will be ample space in the plant for increasing the equipment as continued developments of this coal field may require.

The company's transmission system is designed to carry power to a distance of 45 miles. They have just closed a trade for five acres in Grant Combs' bottom, below the Kentucky Jewel Coal Company's tipple, for the site, and also completed contract with the Kentucky Jewel

Company to furnish coal for a period of thirty years, and it will be carried to the tipple direct from the tipple by a conveyor similar to, but much larger, than that of the Ashless Coal Company. The building will be a steel framework structure, with brick walls, and heavy concrete foundation.

CLEAN UP HINTS FOR HOUSEHOLDERS.

Garbage.—This is food waste only. Always keep it in a metal can with a tight cover. Do not let flies get into it.

Rubbish.—This includes ashes, bottles, tin cans, junk and house sweepings. Always keep it in boxes or barrels of average size.

Waste Paper.—This should be kept from rubbish. Always keep it dry. Put it in burlap bags or tie it up in bundles. If kept in the basement it should never be near the furnace nor under the stairs.

Vacant Lots.—The owners of vacant lots are responsible for keeping them clean. Do not throw your rubbish or garbage in these lots. It is not good citizenship and is a menace to your health. Try to get them cleaned up and see if you can put in a garden.

Fire Dangers.—Clear out all waste paper and rubbish of any kind in your attic or basement. Never blockade fire escapes, halls or stairways.

PAINT UP!



There Is Cleanliness,
There Is Healthfulness,
There Is Germlessness
In Good Honest Paint.

CLEAN COMMUNITIES HEALTHY

How Death Rates and Long Life Came From Such Towns.

Fifth in itself cannot generate disease, but in the long run, barring unusual exceptions, low death rates and long life always come with records of clean communities.

The "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign is, after all, a housekeeping job, and for that reason every housekeeper should co-operate with the town officials in making the town spotless. Nothing pleases one more than to have a visitor say what a beautiful town you live in. Why not make your town the cleanest in America? It's easily done. Have harmony reign and all work together and you will be surprised at the result. Now, let us all pull together for a spotless town!

RIGHT ON THE JOB

Since the firm of Parks & Blazee quit the roofing, tinning, heating and plumbing business I have moved to Berea and have taken over their stock of goods, tools and business. Phone 7 will get me at my shop, corner Short and Jackson streets, and at my home on Boone street.

BEREA SCHOOL OF ROOFING

Phone No. 7 or 181-2 Henry Lengfeller, Manager

"Green Seal" Your House

Don't just "paint" your property—"Green Seal" it. Hanna's Green Seal Paint will give you the longest possible wear, and it will stick to your property through the coldest and wettest weather. It is a superior paint from any standpoint you look at it. It goes farther, lasts longer and looks better. Prove the quality of Hanna's Green Seal Paint for yourself.



Sold By

J. D. CLARKSTON,

Berea, Ky.

You don't know what good flour is until you have tried

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

The beautiful crust and rich aroma tell the story of a perfect loaf

Once tried

Always used